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DOE NUCLEAR PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION AND POWER

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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DOE NUCLEAR PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1981

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION AND POWER,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 2123, Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Richard L. Ottinger (chairman) presiding.

Mr. OTTINGER. The subcommittee will come to order.

About 2 months ago the subcommittee learned of a proposal by the Department of Energy officials to develop a 20-point public relations campaign to promote nuclear power. The plans contain virtually every reprehensible element of a blatant propaganda campaign.

For example, rather than providing unbiased information, the plan would rely on materials prepared by the nuclear industry. Another element of the plan could irrevocably harm the integrity of Government research efforts by preselecting consultants on the basis of their pronuclear bias.

The Department's overuse of consultants has also found its way into the plan. In an incredible section, the authors suggest spending $40,000 to hire consultants to train DOE officials in delivering speeches.

The speeches would be written by other consultants for $20,000. Topping it off, still other consultants would be paid $100,000 to act as booking agents for the DOE officials before various groups.

No individual organization is left alone in this massive public relations effort. Groups like the Kiwanis and Lions Clubs are to be enlisted. Selected respected journalists are targeted. Even the Surgeon General would be asked to lend a hand.

The program would not be cheap either. The agency officials appear to base their hopes of funding this program in a year of massive budget cuts by hiding the program in the $1.4 billion nuclear research budget.

The DOE budget request for these research funds makes no mention of a public relations campaign.

I had hoped that by calling attention to this unseemly plan, I would soon receive full assurances that various, if not all, elements of the plan would be rejected. Instead, Department officials have told me only that, "No part of the plan has received final management approval."

These officials choose to ignore the highly questionable aspects of this plan, while instead focusing on the red herring of comparing nuclear energy information with conservation and renewable energy information. The comparison misses the mark in at least three respects.

First, conservation information serves the function of informing individuals on how to conserve energy—a necessary function, since conservation requires millions of individual actions.

On the other hand, nuclear information is not designed to show people how to develop minireactors. It is designed to influence political judgments. And a part of this program partly includes the legally questionable effort to directly influence Members of Congress.

Let there be no mistake on that point. This is not merely an educational campaign. It is promotional. The memo states that a purpose of this plan is to explain to the public the merits of the administration's policies and to gain support.

For example, the memo states, "Our purpose would be not only to inform technical opinion makers but also to seek announced support of these organizations for our policies and programs."

Second, the argument is deficient because it fails to examine the adequacy of information in the private sector. Unlike the conservation and renewables industry, the nuclear industry enjoys the help of massive privately supported advertising. Even the plan's authors explicitly recognized this.

Third, I find it incredible that an administration which seeks to fund conservation at $22 million, and nuclear fission at $1.4 billion, or 60 times the amount for conservation can even begin to discuss balance.

I have often characterized this multibillion dollar subsidy to the nuclear industry as a Chrysler-type bailout. But I would note that even Chrysler pays for its own advertising.

Finally, I must admit to some serious concerns about the Department's unwillingness to fully disclose the extent of all information activities presently taking place.

DOE officials have repeatedly told me that there are no other public information programs funded by the nuclear office. It appears that a coverup may be in progress, and I intend to explore this today.

This is an investigative hearing. We will follow the committee practice and ask to swear in the witnesses if you have no objections.

Before I do that, Mr. Odle, we have asked for the appearance of Mr. Werner and Mr. Anschutz. Are they available?

I wonder if you could come up and you might as well get sworn in at the same time.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Mr. OTTINGER. We have copies of the committee rules at the table for the benefit of people. I wonder if Mr. Anschutz and Mr. Werner could stay at the witness table since we will have questions for them as well and they are the authors of a memo, I guess two memos or two parts of one memo which they wrote are very much at issue in the subject of these hearings.

We would be pleased to recognize the witnesses in whatever order they desire, with whatever testimony they would like to give.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT C. ODLE, JR., ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR CONGRESSIONAL, INTERGOVERNMENTAL AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY; SHELBY T. BREWER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY, DOE; THOMAS A. WERNER, DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF PLANS AND ANALYSIS, DOE; AND ERIC E. ANSCHUTZ, DIRECTOR, EXTERNAL NUCLEAR AFFAIRS, DOE

Mr. ODLE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

My name is Robert Odle, Assistant Secretary for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs. I appear before you today not as the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Affairs but rather as one in the Department responsible for the public affairs programs of the Department and the consumer affairs of the Department.

I want to make a brief point in this opening statement.

We regard our mission as presenting fair, balanced, factual information on all sources of energy. We do not want to promote nuclear power at the expense of conservation. Our Nation no longer has that luxury of choice. We need it all.

Secretary Edwards observed recently that he saw a bumper sticker saying, "Split wood, not atoms." He suspects the driver of the car had never split wood.

He believes, and President Reagan believes, we must do it all: split wood, split atoms, and everything in between.

We no longer have that luxury of choice.

Our public information programs must reflect that philosophy, that we must do it all.

We found a serious imbalance when we arrived. We are undertaking to correct that imbalance—not by "tilting" toward nuclear, but once again, by attempting to provide fair, balanced and factual information on all forms of energy.

Mr. Chairman, I am available to answer your questions.

Dr. Brewer has some opening remarks and after that we would be pleased to respond to your questions.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer?

TESTIMONY OF SHELBY T. BREWER

Mr. BREWER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a formal statement to offer for the record, but with your indulgence, I will take 2 or 3 minutes.

Mr. OTTINGER. Without objection, we will put the full statement in the record.

Mr. BREWER. Thank you.

As Secretary Odle pointed out, there has been a serious imbalance in information materials available to the public. Before 1975, admittedly nuclear energy held favored status with the U.S. Government before the creation of ERDA. After 1977, the tilt has been the other way. For example, total Federal Government's the solar, renewables and conservation public information program totaled

$140 million in fiscal year 1979, and $200 million in fiscal year 1980.

By contrast, the funds expended for educational materials in the nuclear area were less than $1 million in those years. We are now seeking to redress this imbalance with a modest, conventional nuclear energy information program aimed at a very rudimentary understanding on the public's part of this very complex subject.

Mr. Chairman, the quality of the nuclear debate is deplorable. Let me cite, for example, as a routine example, an article in the L.A. Times last Friday. "Utilities with nuclear powerplants are storing millions of gallons of high level radioactive liquid waste in pools near the plants."

That is false and it is a frightening thing to tell people. We do not store high level waste at nuclear power plants in liquid form.

The article also states that the nuclear power option produces only 4 percent of the Nation's electricity, and that is arithmetically false. The real number is 11 to 12 percent. This is an example of gross misrepresentation to the public, and I object to it.

Another item—a recent poll shows that of those surveyed, 52 percent thought that nuclear powerplants could explode like an atomic weapon. That is physically impossible. In another poll, as many people connected acid rain with the nuclear power option, as with fossil fuels, when we all know that that is a fossil problem. Still another poll indicates that 44 percent of those questioned did not know that nuclear energy could be used to generate electricity.

I submit, Mr. Chairman, that the level of public understanding as reflected in these polls and reinforced by articles such as I quoted do the public a great disservice.

Nuclear power is now supplying 11 to 12 percent of our electricity and is projected to supply about 20 percent in the year 1990.

The public must understand nuclear energy on a very factual, objective basis. We are not here to promote nuclear power to the exclusion of other energy forms, but to correct misunderstandings and give the public a factual base for making public decisions.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Brewer follows:]

STATEMENT OF SHELBY BREWER
ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR NUCLEAR ENERGY
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION AND POWER
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
December 17, 1981

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Subcommittee, my testimony this morning addresses the Department of Energy's public information program for nuclear energy. I will describe the basis for this program and then share with you our plans for its implementation.

Public information activities are authorized by the Department of Energy Organization Act and the Energy Reorganization Act. These laws require the Department to provide the public with information on the use and commercial feasibility of energy from fossil, nuclear, solar, geothermal and other technologies. Over the last five years the public information function required of the Department has been carried out extensively for conservation and renewable energy technologies. In fiscal year 1979, the Federal Government spent about $140 million for for education, extension, and information programs in these areas. In fiscal year 1980, the expenditures totaled $200 million. In contrast, there has been no comparable public information program for nuclear energy. This inadequate representation of nuclear energy in what should be a balanced public information program on all energy alternatives constitutes a breach in the Department's responsibilities that should be corrected. Our past public information emphasis on conservation and renewable energy sources may be one of the reasons why the public continues to have important misconceptions about nuclear energy.

Energy policy is one of the several most important national issues of our time, ranking in importance with national security policy, economic policy, and environmental policy. A key feature of our public information program should be to discuss the direct effect that increased use of nuclear energy would have on the other national policy areas. For example, national security is improved by energy independence, which increased use of nuclear energy can help to achieve. The linkage between environmental policy and energy policy is direct. Energy systems impact the environment depending on specific technologies and siting factors. Compared to other energy forms that are currently available and economically competitive for large-scale generation of electricity, nuclear energy has several distinct environmental advantages: no contribution to the acid rain problem, no production of carbon dioxide, no ash or scrubber sludge to dispose of, fewer mining fatalities, and fewer fuel transportation accidents.

In this country, the determination of our energy future ultimately rests with the people. As with any issue in a democracy, if enough people decide against an energy option, they can see to it that their decision is implemented either legislatively or by marketplace preferences. Given the important relationships between energy use-patterns and national well-being, given the gaps in public understanding of these relationships, and given the public misconceptions about certain aspects of nuclear energy, the government has an obligation to inform the public correctly on these matters.

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As a first step in carrying out our public information responsibilities, I currently have a nuclear energy public information program under review. This program would address policy issues; it would describe Federal programs to improve safety and waste management; and it would be directed to correcting public misunderstandings about nuclear energy as reflected in public opinion polls. For example, one poll indicated that 52 percent of the responders had the impression that nuclear generating stations can explode like a nuclear bomb.[1/] In another poll, there were as many people who identified acid rain as a problem connected with nuclear energy as there were who correctly identified it as a problem associated with the use of fossil fuels.[2/] Still another poll showed that 44 percent of those polled did not know that nuclear energy can be used to generate electricity.[3/]

Our information program needs to describe to the public how nuclear energy can be used as part of our overall energy mix to meet the needs of this country and how its costs and benefits compare with those of other energy sources. While I wholeheartedly support the need for public discussions of the problems and concerns of nuclear energy, I believe the possibilities for solution should also be heard. For example, most are aware of the nuclear waste management problem, but few are equally informed about programs now in place aimed at effecting a safe, satisfactory solution. The public must have knowledge of this kind if we are to have informed free-market energy decisions.

1/ Roper and Cantril, 1980
2/ Lou Harris, May 1981
3/ George Del Coigne, IAEA, "Nuclear Safety," November 1979

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Our program will be directed initially to the general public; later we expect to address information also to State and local governments and to utilities and the energy investment community. Utilities and the financial community need to be given information about our work on regulatory reform, our safety and waste management programs, and our technology development programs. Since important choices regarding energy alternatives are made by utilities and are influenced by the views of the financial community, these groups are important recipients of our information program.

Finally, we believe that an effective information program is a two-way process. We intend to listen as well as speak. The public, State and local governments, and utilities and financial institutions all have views that we need to understand better. On matters of national consequence, the Federal Government has a responsibility to study alternative courses of action and to inform the public of its findings and recommendations. We also have a responsibility to listen and to accommodate widely held public views. The dialogue that will result from our public information program will help us to fulfill that responsibility.

Although I am not prepared to provide details at this time, our preliminary considerations indicate that an effective public information program can be implemented at a cost well within the limits imposed by the current budgetary constraints.

Mr. Chairman, I have tried to provide you with a brief and general account of what we hope to accomplish with our nuclear energy information program. We intend that our plan or strategy be an evolving one, responding as we progress to experience gained and budgetary realities. My colleagues and I will be pleased to answer any questions that you might have at this time.

Mr. OTTINGER. Both you, Dr. Brewer, and Mr. Odle, have said that you intend this to be fair and impartial, that you don't intend to promote nuclear power at the expense of other options, and yet in the memorandum that I have dated September 24, Mr. Werner to Mr. Brewer, accompanying it is a longer memorandum from Mr. Anschutz, it is indicated at various points that this information is being developed with the help and participation of the nuclear industry. At one point it says that you are going to show that solar energy isn't available and the advantages of nuclear energy over solar.

That would seem to be inconsistent.

[Testimony resumes on p. 31.]

[The memorandum referred to follows:]

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

memorandum

DATE

REPLY TO ATTN OF

SUBJECT: Public Information Plan

TO: Shelby T. Brewer, ASNE

Your directive of September 10, which established the Task Force on LWR Institutional Problems, directed our attention to, among other things, the need for improved public information on nuclear power. Attached is a proposed public information plan which I believe is responsive to your directive. We plan to implement it immediately unless you direct changes. Implementation details are set forth in Section IV of the plan. Those details propose use of contractors for a part of our work, and for several in-house NE staff for the other part. We estimate on a preliminary basis that between $1-2 million will be required for FY 82 for implementation.

The plan was prepared by Eric Anschutz. In preparing it he consulted extensively with leading members of the nuclear energy public information community, including the Atomic Industrial Forum, Committee on Energy Awareness, Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy and others. Their collective ideas are included in the plan. The numerous private sector representatives who were consulted were uniformly supportive, both of the general contents of the DOE plan and of the entry of DOE into nuclear energy public information activity.

As a direct result of his meetings with the industry, Anschutz has been invited, on October 6, to brief the Steering Group of the Committee on Energy Awareness on our proposed public information program. Because the Steering Group includes important industry and trade organization executives, he plans to accept the invitation unless you direct otherwise. The DOE Office of Public Affairs has also reviewed the plan. Bill Greener, Director of OPA, is wholly supportive of the plan, and has offered to assist in further planning and in implementation.

There is, in the private sector, an extensive public information effort. The people involved are capable, the collective private sector program is well designed and competently implemented. Yet all agree that the public is often misinformed about nuclear energy. Is it reasonable to think that the addition of the proposed DOE program will make a difference? I think yes. Government officials do command media attention. This is most notably true at the Presidential, Cabinet and immediate sub-Cabinet level. Our proposed plan offers a means by which the top levels of government can play an important role in nuclear energy public information.

The government program can make a difference by having senior officials discuss nuclear energy in the context of national issues. The use of nuclear energy has important implications for our national economic well-being, improved national security and reduced environmental impact associated with energy production. The government public information program must take the lead in demonstrating why nuclear energy is vital for many reasons to the Nation, and in that context we must provide information on the traditional nuclear energy issues, safety, waste, and radiation. The attached plan is directed to this approach.

Tom Werner

Attachment

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PROPOSAL FOR A NUCLEAR ENERGY PUBLIC AFFAIRS PROGRAM

I. Introduction

To assure an informed public opinion on nuclear energy, the Federal Government needs to implement a comprehensive public information program. First, we need amplification and explanation of the Presidential statement on nuclear policy. Mechanisms to do that with the help of Cabinet-level officials are prescribed in Section II below. Next, more information needs to be brought to the public. Section III of this paper describes a public information program designed to be complementary to ongoing non-government efforts. Section IV describes in prelminary terms how II and III would be implemented.

II. Exposition of Administration Policy

The statement by the President of Administration policy in support of nuclear energy will be an important part of the process of building public acceptance. The public information program set forth herein is designed to help implement the Administration policy. While public elaboration and justification of the policy would primarily be the responsibility of DOE, nuclear energy is not a narrow issue affecting only DOE. The use or non-use of nuclear energy is linked to national and international economic well-being, to foreign affairs, to national security, and to environment and public health. As such, nuclear energy is a national issue which cuts across a number of government departments.

Defense and State could assert the effect on national security of decreased dependence on OPEC. The Departments of Commerce, Labor, and Treasury, as well as OMB, could speak to the economic advantages. The Surgeon General and the President's Science Advisor might commission blue ribbon scientific panels to certify the negligible radiation effect of nuclear power reactors. The Department of the Interior might comment on the several environmental advantages of nuclear power. DOE and NRC would need to address safety and waste management concerns, and to stress the assurance of supply resulting from greater use of nuclear energy.

Coherent support for nuclear energy across the top level of government should help to restore much needed credibility. Utilities, financial institutions, state governments, the media and the public need to be assured that we have a firm policy, that we are in no doubt about it, that we need the policy not only for assurance of energy supply, but for reasons of economic well-being, national security, environment, and public health and safety.

The question of adequate public information concerning nuclear power could usefully be addressed by some kind of high-level government/industry working group in support of the Presidential Nuclear Power Policy Statement. The role and possible composition of such a group are further described in Section IV.

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III. Recommended Public Information Program

Association of nuclear energy with economic well-being, national security, clean environment, and public health and safety would do much to demonstrate that the benefits of nuclear energy outweigh the risks. We must present information which shows the contribution NE programs are making to safety and waste management. We need also to speak to the essential role of nuclear energy in the overall US electric energy mix; solar will not be available in time, if ever, and coal brings with it difficulties and risks which preclude exclusive reliance on coal as the electric energy alternative of the future. Work needs to be done at the outset of our program to pull together studies of these major issues.

Following is a list of public information activities which DOE/NE should undertake. Where it seems appropriate, a description is included of how the proposed NE activity might be linked with the ongoing non-government programs.

1. Op-Ed pieces. We should monitor the leading newspapers and magazines. Articles and editorials which comment on nuclear power, pro or con, should selectively be responded to. The Atomic Industrial Forum (AIF) sometimes does this, but its response is often ignored or appears as a letter to the editor, rather than as op-ed article. A DOE response would merit greater attention, especially if directed to an article or editorial which dealt with an aspect of government policy. DOE-initiated op-ed pieces should be signed by officials of the rank of Deputy Assistant Secretary or higher. In most cases they should be signed by the ASNE.

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2. Granting of interviews to selected journalists. There are some important journalists who might agree to interview the ASNE or other high-level DOE managers about nuclear energy policy, and to write a column about the interview. Representative journalists include Hugh Sidey, George Will, William Buckley, and James Reston. We might also seek to arrange interviews for more liberal journalists such as Carl Rowen; nuclear energy has populist appeal which is generally overlooked, e.g., jobs, environment, anti-inflationary.

3. Editorial Boards. The ASNE should seek to meet with selected editorial boards, or at least the science and/or energy editorialists. Among those newspapers whose editorial policies may have national influence are the New York Times, The Washington Post, The Wall Street Journal, The Christian Science Monitor, and The Los Angeles Times.

4. Articles. Preparation of articles about nuclear energy by ASNE or other qualified officials would be useful. Journals which should be considered include Foreign Affairs,, Foreign Policy, New York Times Magazine, Atlantic, Harpers, Time (Essay), Readers Digest, and Parade.

5. Attend meetings of state and local government officials. Mayors, governors, state legislators, and state Public Utility Commissions periodically meet as national groups. They have national organizations which represent them on a continuing basis, e.g., the National Conference of Mayors, the National Governor's Conference, the National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissions. We should be sure that our nuclear

energy policies are known to these organizations, and we should offer to provide spokesmen to attend their conferences and describe our policies and programs. In addition, many states have designated energy or nuclear affairs representatives; we must assure systematic contact with them to be sure they are fully informed of Federal policies and programs, and that we are fully informed of their activities as they relate to nuclear energy.

6. Public Appearances. Speeches before civic organizations and social groups, appearances on TV or radio talk shows and speeches to university audiences are easily arranged, and would be useful in communicating our policies and programs both to community leaders and to the general public. Some of this is done. More should be done. There are organizations which (for a fee) specialize in arranging public appearances, and which can coach the speaker beforehand. There are others who could provide speechwriting support.

7. Enlist Civic Organization. An effort should be made to follow-up appearances before certain civic organizations with a program which will enlist their active cooperation with our public information program. Organizations such as Kiwanis and Lions exist for public service. If they agree that nuclear energy public information activity is worthy of their active support, they might be willing to work in their communities to improve understanding of nuclear energy issues.

8. Financial Community. Banks and investment institutions are sophisticated analysts of the nuclear energy situation. As such they probably do not require much additional information about either the geopolitical or technical aspects of nuclear energy. They do, however, need information on a sustained basis about Federal nuclear energy policies and programs. The financial community needs to be made aware in detail about regulatory changes, rate structure changes, changes in construction lead time, and about plans and actions for implementation of the Presidential statement on nuclear energy policy. Information contacts should be made at various levels of the financial community, and top-level contacts should be done by top-level administration officials. Working level contacts should be broad and sustained.

9. Nuclear Industry Trade Organizations. Information about federal nuclear energy policy and programs (including such things as regulatory and rate structure information) should be made available to organizations which represent various segments of the nuclear electric power industry. Such organizations include the Atomic Industrial Forum, Edison Electric Institute, National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, American Public Power Association. Their membership includes utility chief executive officers, who collectively will determine the future role of nuclear energy in electric power generation, and the nuclear supply industry whose future viability is linked in part to federal policies and programs.

10. Federal Government Departments and Agencies. As noted earlier, the issue of the use or non-use of nuclear energy affects not only DOE and NRC but a number of other departments and agencies of the Federal Government. It would be necessary for DOE to inform these departments and agencies of nuclear energy policies and programs if we are to look to them for informed participation in the nuclear energy public information program. Among those organizations which would receive such information from DOE are the Departments of Treasury, Commerce, Labor, State, Defense, and Interior, OMB, EPA, CEQ, Surgeon General, and the Presidential Science Advisor. The National Academy of Science should also be kept informed, and should play a role in nuclear energy public information.

11. Atomic Industrial Forum and the Committee for Energy Awareness. AIF is the organization which represents nuclear suppliers, utilities, and at least part of the nuclear-related financial and insurance community. It provides to its large membership a broad selection of publications and audio visual materials. It has a considerable information program aimed at the media, the general public, womens groups, labor, educators, and pro-energy groups. It performs and commissions studies, sponsors and evaluates polls and maintains awareness of federal, state and local legislation affecting nuclear energy.

The CEA is a creature of AIF in that most of its staff members are on the AIF payroll, detailed to CEA. CEA was formed as an ad hoc group to

deal with the special problems posed by TMI. It has since then been given more permanent status and performs a general nuclear energy public information function closely coupled with AIF.

The combined nuclear energy public information resources of AIF and CEA are extensive. Our information efforts should in part be directed to AIF/CEA to be sure that these organizations are fully aware of federal nuclear energy policies and programs. We should also avail ourselves of the considerable range of public information material available from AIF/CEA. To the extent we may find it useful to do so, our public information program can use AIF/CEA as a resource for information on such diverse things as public attitudes, industry and utility views, and ongoing legislative activity.

12. Seminars for media representatives. Journalists, even science writers, frequently know little or nothing about nuclear energy. The Gannet Foundation has sponsored two three-day seminars aimed at educating reporters. ORNL has for several years been holding 2-3 day "energy seminars" for government personnel from the State Department, CIA, and FBI; they would be pleased to hold separate sessions for journalists.

Another mechanism by which we might reach science writers is to participate in the annual meetings of the National Association of Science Writers. NASW mets under the auspices of the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The next meeting of AAAS and NASW will take place in January 1982 in Washington.

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13. Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy (SE-2). This is a pro-nuclear organization organized to offset the anti-nuclear Union of Concerned Scientists. SE-2 membership includes such eminent scientists as Bethe, Teller, Van Allen, Weinberg, and Seaborg; it is chaired by Frederick Seitz, President Emeritus of Rockefeller University. SE-2 members have done very effective pro-nuclear pieces used by Pacific Gas and Electric in an advertising campaign for the Diablo Canyon reactor. SE-2 is represented locally by Mark Mills. SE-2 will perform contract studies, the results of which could be released as SE-2 findings. This group should be kept informed of our policies and programs. We should invite them to study selected safety and waste management issues; their results if positive should be announced to support our work; if negative, their results should serve as a basis for redirection of our work.

14. Professional Organizations. Information about federal nuclear energy policy and programs should be made available to those professional organizations whose interests extend to nuclear power. Such organizations should include the American Nuclear Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Physical Society, American Association of Engineering Societies, American Association of Radiological Physicians, Health Physics Society, American Society of Nuclear Medicine, American Chemical Society, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers and Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy. Our purpose would be not only to inform technical opinion makers but also to seek announced support of these organizations for our policies and programs.

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15. Congressional Relations. Responsibility for Congressional relations within NE is organizationally separate from responsibility for other aspects of nuclear energy public information. Reference is made herein to Congressional relations only because the need to inform Congress of our policies and programs is so vital that failure to identify that central requirement would result in an incomplete overview of our public information program. An important collateral aspect of Congressional relations would be to inform the American Nuclear Energy Council of our work. ANEC lobbies Congress on nuclear energy matters.

16. Labor Organizations. For economic reasons, labor is generally sympathetic to nuclear power. Through information programs to labor, we should seek to perpetuate and strengthen existing sympathies. It should be made clear to labor through informational visits and appearances before labor groups that this administration is uniquely supportive of nuclear energy. Labor should be kept aware of our policies and programs. Note: CEA has a law firm which advises them on labor organization views re nuclear energy. CEA has provided a film and exhibits to labor organization meetings. Labor is represented on the AIF Board.

17. Institute of Nuclear Power Operations and Nuclear Safety Analysis Center. INPO membership now includes all utilities which have nuclear powerplants. Members must accept inspection by INPO. Inspection results are given by INPO only to the inspected utility; however, the utility is urged to make the inspection results public. The Nuclear

Safety Analysis Center might be termed a technical and hardware complement to INPO; its function is to analyze nuclear incidents for patterns, and to devise and recommend remedies. INPO and NSAC are important to public acceptance of nuclear energy. We should be sure that their work is supported, and that their activities get public attention.

18. Educational Materials. There is a clear need to work with the educational community to provide brochures, film strips and the like. We should work through such organizations as the National Science Teachers Association. While we will need to prepare additional materials bearing the DOE mark, maximum use should be made of material available from the private sector. For example, the American Nuclear Society and the Edison Electric Institute offer a large variety of publications, films, posters and records on virtually all aspects of nuclear energy. Many of these items are very well done. National Geographic is another organization known to have done work on nuclear energy educational materials.

19. International Cooperation. The International Atomic Energy Agency has recently expanded its public affairs office to give increased emphasis to public information. They have prepared brochures and other information material which can be used by member-states. Similarly, other countries have undertaken public information programs which might offer ideas or material for our program. We should assemble material available from the international community for review and use as applicable to our needs.

20. Preparation of Our Message. On the standard technical issues, safety, waste management and radiation, extensive documentation of policies, programs and technical information is available. On the national issues, economy, national security, environment, public health and safety, and why nuclear energy is an essential part of the electric energy mix, work needs to be done to pull together information which can be given to the public in a form both understandable and analytically rigorous. Studies have been done on these issues; what is needed now is a review of existing work, selection, distillation and simplification.

IV. Implementation

A. Administration Policy

Consideration should be given to forming a "public information" working group to support implementation of the President's forthcoming nuclear energy policy statement. Full implementation of the President's policy would require public acceptance of nuclear energy and the proposed working group on public information would address itself to the public acceptance goal.

Membership of the public information working group should represent a broad array of interests. The use or non-use of nuclear energy has implications for the economy, national security, foreign affairs, the environment, and public health and safety.

The public affairs working group should also include non-government representation. Among those persons who would make useful contributions are Dr. Robert DuPont, a psychiatrist who has studied public concerns

about nuclear energy, Mr. Mark Mills of Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy, Mr. William Harris of Council for Energy Awareness. The Atomic Industrial Forum, the American Nuclear Society and the National Academy of Sciences should be invited to participate. AIF is the preeminent nuclear energy trade organization, and its public affairs Vice President, Paul Turner, is highly regarded by public affairs officials of the nuclear energy community.

The charter of the public affairs working group should be to prepare a plan detailing the public information contribution expected from each department and agency of the Federal Government, and from selected units of the private sector.

That plan should be designed to counter the prevailing public misconceptions about nuclear energy in order to enable the public to consider nuclear energy on its merits relative to other energy forms, and to understand the impact which failure to expand the use of nuclear energy would have on the economy, national security and public health and safety.

The DOE Office of Public Affairs has offered to provide front-end survey research to assure the underlying premise of the public information program, and survey research throughout the program to measure its success. Consideration will be given to doing surveys; we would want to be sure that front-end surveys do not delay start of the program.

B. Recommended DOE Program

Implementation of the DOE/NE nuclear energy public information program will require a staff of several people. The DOE Office of Public Affairs has offered to provide help as requested. In addition, a number of contractors will be used. A brief discussion follows of preliminary plans for implementation of the tasks listed in Section III. As implementation begins, priorities will be assigned and a timeline will be developed to make best use of resources.

1. Op Ed Pieces. The staff will monitor major newspapers and magazines for editorials and articles about nuclear energy. When they comment on federal government policy or programs, an op ed piece will be prepared for ASNE or other appropriate signature. We may elect to obtain CPA or outside assistance.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $50,000

2. Interviews. The staff will seek to arrange one-on-one interviews of nuclear energy officials by selected journalists. Help (no cost) in selecting and arranging this program has been offered by Don Winston, director of the AIF Media Group. Introductions have been offered: e.g., Bill Harris of CEA knows Hugh Sidey; Mark Mills knows George Will.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

3. Editorial Boards. The staff will seek to arrange meetings between ASNE and editorial boards of leading newspapers. Carl Walske, President

of AIF, does a good deal of this; AIF Public Affairs Vice President Paul Turner has offered (no cost) to help us make these arrangements.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

4. Articles. The staff will work with NE management to identify topics and target media for articles. We will seek outside support in drafting articles for ASNE or other suitable officials.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $50,000

5. Attend Meetings of State and Local Government Officials. The Staff will arrange for NE representation to nuclear energy related meetings of organizations such as the National Governors Association, Conference of Mayors, NARUC, etc. This could include speeches by NE officials, distribution of descriptive material, informal discussion, etc. We will in the near future seek to set up more formal and comprehensive information transfer meetings with these national organizations. Contractor assistance in making and implementing these arrangments will be sought. Contact with State energy representatives will be done by Staff. OPA has offered to assist.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $100,000

6. Public Appearances. The staff will work with OPA and outside organizations to arrange efficient "packages" of public appearances for NE officials. For example, ASNE could visit San Francisco, and work through a pre-arranged package of appearances, to include (for example)

an early evening TV talk show appearance, a later evening appearance before the Commonwealth Club, a morning radio show, and a luncheon appearance before the press club.

We will seek assistance from OPA and possibly from contractors to help arrange TV/radio appearances. We would require agencies who know the shows, the hosts, their interests, and who would be effective in securing invitations for DOE officials to appear. AIF (Paul Turner) has indicated its willingness (no cost) to help identify and make arrangements for appearances before "influential" groups such as business organizations, press groups, women's groups, cultural groups and minority groups.

To help NE officials prepare for public and media appearances, we should consider their prior participation in concentrated courses designed to develop presentation skills. These are organizations that do this explicitly for nuclear energy experts. Preliminary inquiries have shown that cost for a 5-day session is about $1600-$2000 per person.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $100,000 for appearance arranging; $40,000 for media training; $20,000 for speechwriting support.

7. Enlist Civic Organizations. The staff will frequent a program to selected civic groups, e.g., Kiwanis, Lions, to provide them with material which they can use for public information purposes in their communities. Preparation of the program package will be done by a contractor. OPA may assist.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $100,000

8. Financial Community. This will be done by staff with support from a contractor involved in the ongoing review and analysis of the industry financial situation.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $50,000

9. Nuclear Industry Trade Organizations. Will be done by the staff, perhaps with AIF advice. Will begin with roundtable to inform them of our policies and programs.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

10. Federal Government Agencies. This will be done by the staff with specialist assistance from NE program organizations. We will seek to do this through creation of an interagency group; it may be the "public information working group" described in Section IVA.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

11. AIF/CEA. Done by the staff.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

12. Seminars for Media Representatives. This probably will have two components: (a) training by ORNL as an expansion of their training of government personnal; (b) NE participation in meetings of science writers. The staff will look to outside experts for assistance in arranging and particularly in training.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $200,000

13. Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy. We will sponsor studies by SE-2 of certain controversial aspects of nuclear energy, e.g., waste management and radiation. The results will be distributed and publicized as SE-2 conclusions. SE-2 will be asked to conduct campus forums.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $200,000

14. Professional Organizations. Will be done by the staff, perhaps with SE-2 advice. Will begin with roundtable to inform them of our policies and programs.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

15. Congressional Relations. Will be done by Jack Thereault.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0 for the NE Public Information staff. Thereault may require funds.

16. Labor Organizations. Will be done by the staff, perhaps with advice from AIF/CEA. Will begin with visit to Bob Georgine, President, Industrial Unions Division, AFL/CIO. Will seek invitation for NE speakers to Labor meetings. Will check also with Chris Gersten, Special Assistant to President AFL/CIO, who is involved with an organization called "Hard Hats for Nuclear."

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

17. Institute of Nuclear Power Operations and Nuclear Safety Analysis Center. Will be done by the staff, perhaps with AIF advice. Will begin by contracting Admiral Dennis Wilkinson, President of INPO, and Angelina Howard, INPO Public Affairs.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: 0

18. Educational Materials. Full use will be made of the large quantity of generally high quality material already being made available by industry and trade and professional organizations. We would expect to require preparation of some additional material bearing the DOE mark. OPA has offered its assistance. Some contractor assistance may be needed.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $50,000

19. International Cooperation. Staff will solicit the cooperation of William Henoch (NE International Affairs) to assemble materials and program information from IAEA and selected other countries. We may consider a grant to AIF or ANS to help in acquiring and reviewing material from the international community.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $25,000

20. Preparation of Our Message. There is need for development of material which describes with authority and precision the need for nuclear in the overall energy mix (e.g., why solar won't be available),

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the economic and national security merits of nuclear energy, and the benefits to public health and safety and to the environment associated with use of nuclear energy as opposed to fossil energy sources, particularly coal. These things have been authoritatively studied, but need to be pulled together in a form useable for public information. Outside help will be sought for this effort.

Preliminary FY 82 Cost Estimate: $100,000

C. Budget and Staff

An NE staff of four people will be needed to implement the public information program. It will be responsible for the substantial body of in-house public information activities and for organizing and monitoring contractor support.

We expect to obtain some professional assistance from the DOE Office of Public Affairs. Thus assistance has been offered, but the extent and nature of this help has not yet been specified.

An FY 82 budget of between $1-2 million will be required for contractor support. This number will be refined as contractor support efforts are further detailed, and as contracts are negotiated.

Travel funds will be needed for the NE public information staff. Preliminary FY 82 estimate: $20,000. NE officials involved in public affairs activities would in most cases perform program business whenever they went on public information missions; their travel costs would in such cases be covered by program funds.

Eric E. Anschutz
September 24, 1981

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, first of all, as we have stated repeatedly, the memorandum that you refer to from Mr. Werner dated September 24, 1981, is a proposal from a staff official to me. It is pre-decisional. The Department has not blessed it.

This does not reflect the Department of Energy policy. Mr. Odle and I are formulating a public information program, including nuclear. The memorandum dated September 24 has no bearing. But I must say this, sir, that without candid discussion between myself and my staff on a frank basis, the system is bankrupt.

Mr. OTTINGER. Well, you are a public official as I am and we conduct our business in the open. I am not so sure about that. Let me find out something about the status of the plan.

Just for the record, would the four of you state your names and positions at the Department?

Mr. BREWER. Shelby Brewer, Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy, Department of Energy.

Mr. ODLE. Robert C. Odle, Jr., Assistant Secretary for Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs.

Mr. WERNER. Thomas A. Werner, Director of the Office of Plans and Analysis.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Eric E. Anschutz, Director of the Office of External Nuclear Affairs.

Mr. OTTINGER. Have any of you been employed by the nuclear industry? If so, what positions have you held?

Mr. BREWER. Yes. I was a consultant with Stone & Webster Corp. in Boston.

Mr. ODLE. No.

Mr. WERNER. No, I was not. My previous experience was with Pratt & Whitney Aircraft.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. No. My experience was with electronics in the aerospace industry.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer, this, we call it the September 24, you call it the September 25 memo, stated we plan to implement the plan immediately unless you direct changes.

Did you permit Mr. Werner to implement the plan in any respect or have you directed changes?

Mr. BREWER. No, sir; I have not permitted Mr. Werner to implement the plan suggested in this memorandum.

Mr. OTTINGER. Any parts of the plan?

Mr. BREWER. No, sir.

Mr. OTTINGER. Then it will take affirmative approval by you before any part of the plan is implemented?

Mr. BREWER. By myself, by Secretary Odle, and the Under Secretary.

Mr. OTTINGER. Will OMB have to approve this?

Mr. BREWER. OMB will be consulted; yes, sir.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Werner, do you recall any meetings on this plan at which you were directed not to go forward, or did you as you indicated in the memo, begin to implement the plan immediately?

Mr. WERNER. I was waiting for approval from Dr. Brewer before I would implement the plan. I never received that approval, and, therefore, assumed that it was not approved.

Mr. OTTINGER. So no part of the plan has been put into effect so far?

Mr. BREWER. That is correct.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Werner, this isn't your first attempt to develop a nuclear information—public information plan, is it?

Mr. WERNER. As a part of my responsibilities in the Office of Plans and Analysis, the public information activities were in that office.

At the time, I was not Director of the office. We had discussed the possibility of a nuclear public information program plan several years ago, and at the time we were told the focus of that activity was in the Office of Public Affairs or in the Office of Consumer Affairs, and, therefore, a plan was not developed or approved.

Mr. OTTINGER. I have a memorandum dated August 15, 1980. I would like to refresh your recollection by showing you a copy. It outlines your version of a minimum nuclear public information program. I will, without objection, insert it into the record at this time. We will get unanimous consent to submit other documents into the record as well which are available relevant to the hearing.

[The memorandum follows:]

August 15, 1980

INFORMAL NOTE

Hugh Kendrick

Attached are:

1. My version of a minimum Nuclear Public Information Program,
2. My version of a topic/message priority list.

I have given a copy of this to Dick Peabody. We need some guidance from Dr. Cunningham ASAP.

Tom

Tom Werner
NE-530

NUCLEAR POWER
Minimum Public Information Program

1. Booklets	6 @ ~$30K each	$180 K
	• 3 topics (overview, safety, radiation) • 2 audiences (gen. public, children)	
2. Factsheets	40 @ ~$3K each	~$120 K
	• 20 topics (see priority list) • 2 audience levels (gen. public, children)	
3. Video Cassette		$135 K
	• 3 topics (overview, safety, radiation) • 2 audiences (gen. public, children) • ~15 min. per cassette • $1500 min.	
4. Advance P.R. for ASME Travel		$ 12 K
	• 1 per month @ ~$1000	
5. Update Models at Laboratories		$ 50 K
	• 4 ORNL models	
	TOTAL	~$500 K

- 1 Full-time NE staff professional ½ secretary and an integrating contractor.

Expanded program would include use of additional media, directed to additional audiences, expanded topic list and increased NE staff.

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TWerner
8/15/80

Nuclear Public Information
Topic List
Fission Reactor Programs

Priority

High

Nuclear Energy Overview
Safety and TMI
✓ Radiation--Overview
Plutonium
Safeguards and Proliferation
Waste Storage
Shipping and Transportation of Nuclear Materials
The Breeder Reactor
Health Effects of Radiation
Uranium As An Important Resource
✓ Mill Tailings

Medium

✓ Decommissioning
✓ Economics of Nuclear Plants
Applications of Nuclear Energy
The Nuclear Fuel Cycle
INFCE Summary
Nuclear Power--World Status
Regulation of Nuclear Power
Nuclear Energy and Medicine
Spent Fuel Storage

Low

DOE Nuclear Programs
History of Nuclear Power
Space Applications of Nuclear Power
DOE Laboratories and Test Facilities (summary and individual)

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Mr. OTTINGER. You proposed in that memorandum spending $500,000 for video cassettes, booklets and other materials. Can you tell us what happened to that program?

Mr. WERNER. I would like to place this plan, as you call it, in a broader context. It was an informal note from me to my boss at the time, Hugh Kendrick, who had the position which I presently occupy, the Director of the Office. These were my thoughts at the time expressed to my boss on my personal ideas on a minimal public information program.

It was never approved by the Assistant Secretary nor was it implemented, as I previously stated. We were told that the focus for the activity within the Department for this kind of a thing was with the Office of Public Affairs and Consumer Affairs, and so nothing ever really happened as a result of this.

Mr. OTTINGER. What convinced you to go up to $2 million in the current program?

Mr. WERNER. I think we need more than just a minimum program based on the kind of misconceptions the public has.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Anschutz, your memo is laced with references to the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Committee on Energy Awareness, which is funded by the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Edison Electric Institute, the American Energy Council, and other energy organizations both with respect to their participation in development of the fund and a program in carrying it out.

You state that the memo was prepared after extensive consultation with them and their collective ideas are included in the plan.

Did you meet with these industry representatives privately?

TESTIMONY OF ERIC E. ANSCHUTZ

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Yes, I did.

Mr. OTTINGER. Did you ever invite other groups to participate?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. No.

Mr. OTTINGER. Other than industry?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. My meetings with these organizations were on a one-on-one basis.

Mr. OTTINGER. Always on a one-to-one basis?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Always.

Mr. OTTINGER. Were there other meetings held by other people at which it was done on more than a one-to-one basis?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Not to my knowledge.

Mr. OTTINGER. I was inquiring about meetings with these industry groups, and what the nature of those groups might have been and what the nature of the meetings were.

Mr. BREWER. We meet routinely, Mr. Ottinger, with groups connected with the nuclear industry, just as the solar program officials meet with their industrial counterparts, just as the fossil program officials meet with contractors and others in their area.

Mr. OTTINGER. I am interested in the formulation of this plan. What meetings took place and who was invited?

I wonder, Mr. Werner, or anybody else who can supply it, can you tell us how many times in the formulation of these plans you met with groups, industry groups such as the Atomic Industrial Forum, the Committee on Energy Awareness, the American Nucle-

ar Energy Council, to discuss matters particularly relating to this public information program?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I have made a list of such meetings. There are 17 of them.

Mr. OTTINGER. Can you supply that?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I can, yes.

Mr. OTTINGER. Do those include the dates of the meetings?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. They do, and the people present.

Mr. OTTINGER. Do you have an extra copy that we could have?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I do.

[The list referred to follows:]

List of Meetings on Public Information
Between DOE Officials and Outside Groups

1. September 1; Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy; Anschutz and Mark Mills, Director Washington Office.

2. September 1; Committee for Energy Awareness; Anschutz and William Harris, Director.

3. September 3; Committee for Energy Awareness; Anschutz and William Harris.

4. September 4; Stone and Webster; Anschutz and Angelo Giambusso, Vice President.

5. September 8; Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy; Brewer, Werner, Anschutz, Mills.

6. September 9; DOE: K. Schmitz, S. Meyers, C. Heath, J. Shaheen, C. George, R. Scott, Utilities Nuclear Waste Management Group.

7. September 11; International Energy Associates Limited; Anschutz and Thomas Dennis, Staff member.

8. September 14; Atomic Industrial Forum; Anschutz and Paul Turner, Vice President.

9. September 15; Potomac Communications; Anschutz, William Perkins and Ellen Lepper, partners.

10. September 21; Science Applications; Anschutz and Hugh Kendrick, Vice President.

11. September 23; Nancy Low Associates; Anschutz and Nancy Low, President.

12. September 24; Argonne National Laboratories; Anschutz, Charles Klotz, and Robert Akin.

13. September 30; Potomac Communications; Anschutz, Perkins, Lepper, Klotz, Akin.

14. September 30; Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy; Anschutz, Mills, Klotz, Akin.

15. September 30; K. Schmitz, E. Mastel, J. Shaheen, and Utilities Nuclear Waste Management Group.

16. October 6; Committee for Energy Awareness; Anschutz and CEA Steering Group.

17. October 21; Stone and Webster; Anschutz and John Harris.

In addition, several meetings were held during 1979-1980 with the League of Women Voters in connection with a DOE grant to prepare the brochure, "A Nuclear Waste Primer."

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Mr. OTTINGER. When was the last such meeting?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. The last meeting was October 21.
Mr. OTTINGER. There was not a meeting in November?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I don't recall one.
Mr. OTTINGER. Are any of the other witnesses aware of a meeting with industry groups on this plan in November?
Mr. BREWER. I am not aware of any, Mr. Ottinger, although the town is packed with meetings and I have maybe 30 or 40 meetings a day. I will consult my calendar.
Mr. OTTINGER. I am talking about meetings specifically on this.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Let me follow up.
Are you aware of any meeting which may have taken place after the letter from Congressman Ottinger arrived at which a response to Congressman Ottinger's letter was discussed?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Mr. Schooler, I am not.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Are you aware of any meetings that took place in the Forrestal Building to which members of the nuclear industry were invited to discuss matters relating to Mr. Ottinger's October 14 letter?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Just a second. We will try to consult on this.
No, I am not aware of any meetings like that in the Forrestal Building. We did have a session at Germantown, and it is not on this list because this list was prepared on the basis of my reviewing my calendar, and I recall that there was another meeting which was not listed on my calendar and, therefore, doesn't appear here. There were at that session perhaps four representatives of other organizations, and, again, our purpose was to discuss nuclear energy public information.
Mr. SCHOOLER. When was the date of that meeting?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I don't remember.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Was it after Mr. Ottinger's letter?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I believe it may have been.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Was it at Germantown?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Yes.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Were other energy representatives there?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. There was a representative from the Atomic Industrial Forum.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Do you know who?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I think Paul Turner. I think Mark Mills from Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy was there and I think William Perkins, Potomac Communications, was there. There may have been others, but I don't recall any others.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Can you tell us what the purpose of that meeting was?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. A discussion of our plan.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Were any other DOE people there?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Mr. Werner was there. I think Kay Schmitz from the Office of Waste Management was there. I think that was all.
Mr. SCHOOLER. Can you explain once again why this meeting was not referenced on your list?
Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Because it was not included on my calendar. I prepared this list based on a review of my calendar and for some reason that was not on the calendar.

Mr. SCHOOLER. Was there a representative from the American Nuclear Energy Council there as well?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. No.

Mr. SCHOOLER. At that time did you show Chairman Ottinger's letter to that group or discuss with them your response to that letter?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I don't think so, no. I definitely would not have shown them the letter, and I don't think we discussed the response.

Mr. SCHOOLER. Are you aware of the Federal Advisory Committee Act?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I know there is such a thing, yes. I am not fully cognizant of its content.

Mr. OTTINGER. It is designed to assure that meetings of advisory groups to the Federal Government similar to the groups that you met with are open to the public. There are a variety of procedures that are required under that act.

My concern is I wonder if you felt that this kind of a meeting applied to the Advisory Committee Act?

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Chairman, we are at DOE quite aware of the act and our General Counsel has provided all of us with a memorandum outlining how the act works and we do strictly adhere to it.

As a matter of fact, there have been several reviews conducted at DOE with respect to advisory committees. I would suggest that when various Assistant Secretaries meet with people outside of the Government that that does not always come under the purview of the act. Indeed, for example, if the Assistant Secretary for Conservation and Renewable Energy were to meet with officials, as Senator Percy has requested us to on several occasions, of the Alliance to Save Energy, that would not be something under the purview of the act.

If the Assistant Secretary didn't meet with groups like that he wouldn't be doing his duty. The Assistant Secretary meets with people from the oil and gas industry, and I don't think it is unusual that the Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy and his staff would meet with people from that affected industry.

Where those kinds of relationships would begin to constitute something that came under the purview of the Advisory Committee Act, we would be in strict compliance with it.

Mr. OTTINGER. I am a bit concerned because there are other groups much involved in nuclear issues that don't always share the same enthusiasm, like the Union of Concerned Scientists, the media access project, and various environmental groups. I wondered if since you emphasized time and again your intent was to have a fair and impartial program, whether any of those groups were included in any of the meetings with respect to the design of this program.

Mr. ODLE. My Office of Consumer Affairs does meet with those organizations and others, as does our Office of Public Affairs. We have had several such meetings during this last year.

Mr. OTTINGER. With respect to this particular——

Mr. ODLE. Not with respect to this particular plan, no.

Mr. OTTINGER. Were any of those organizations invited to any of the meetings or notified that the meetings were taking place?

Mr. BREWER. No; they were not.

Mr. OTTINGER. Why not?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Ottinger, the Advisory Act deals with advice on major policy matters. What we are talking about here is the mechanics of implementing policy, not the formulation of policy.

Mr. Anschutz has indicated that he has consulted with experts in communications, those with communication skills, and those who can present materials to the public in written form effectively, to seek their counsel in designing a public information program.

They were not called to discuss major policy matters or program direction itself.

Mr. OTTINGER. The thing that is disturbing is there doesn't appear, at least if you follow the guideline of the memo, which is all we have on this program—any attempt to be impartial or provide the kind of information that you outlined in your testimony.

It seems to be a web that is intricately woven with the industry to try to extend their promotional activities in favor of nuclear energy, and to try and show it is more advantageous than anything else, without any participation of various points of view. Is that——

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, that is conjecture. The program will be designed to be factual, evenhanded, objective, to correct misrepresentations such as those that I cited earlier.

We do not intend to promote nuclear power to the exclusion of other energy policy options.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. As the person who was present at these various sessions, let me just elaborate a little bit by saying that at each of these 17 sessions that you have listed here as well as at the session at Germantown, there was no discussion, as I recall, of the content of our program, the message that we would put out.

We talked about mechanics. I needed the sort of advice those people could give me because I was new to the area of public information, and basically the people I was talking to were people who had been doing that. The topic of discussion was not policy, it was not message.

Mr. OTTINGER. In designing the content if you go forward with this program, as I hope you will not on the basis indicated here at any rate, do you think it is important that you get all points of view? Do you intend to do that?

Mr. ODLE. That in a sense is my job. Just as we would not expect the Assistant Secretary for Conservation, when designing these postures—if I might, let me show the subcommittee some of the kinds of postures that the DOE Office of Consumer Affairs was putting together and that we found when we arrived.

We didn't, incidentally, find a similar posture on the nuclear area, not one. When the Assistant Secretary for Conservation put these postures together, it is highly unlikely that he invited the nuclear industry. I would suggest that Dr. Brewer's role in formulating a proposal for a nuclear public information program is not necessarily to consult with those from the conservation or solar industries.

Once he proposes something, it is my job, representing the public affairs area, to make sure that there is a balance there. And he is expected to come up with ideas as to nuclear public information; and Assistant Secretary Tribble in conservation, and Assistant Sec-

retary Mares in the area of fossil, and my job is to achieve a kind of balance.

Let me suggest the balance we find lacking. In 1980, in fiscal 1980, this—these press releases I have before me were press releases issued by the Department of Energy in 1980 in the nonnuclear area. This pile represents nuclear press releases, nonnuclear versus nuclear. The year 1981, not a full year of the new administration, but 9 months of it, this represents nonnuclear and this represents nuclear.

So there is a bias today in DOE public information programs, I think, but it is a bias clearly still that tilts toward conservation, toward solar, toward renewable.

There is very little there in the area of public affairs on the nuclear area, and we have a long way to go to restore that balance.

Mr. OTTINGER. I think there are generic differences between promoting an industry and giving out information to the millions of people in the country that could act on conservation information, as I indicated in my opening statement.

I would like to concentrate on what you are proposing today in this program rather than get involved again in that philosophic debate.

Mr. Werner, as I understand it, your immediate superior in the Office of Plans and Analysis is Jack Thereault. I don't know whether I am pronouncing his name correctly or not.

Mr. WERNER. Jack Thereault.

Mr. OTTINGER. Can you explain why your proposal would go directly to Dr. Brewer rather than through Mr. Thereault?

Mr. WERNER. I do not report to Mr. Thereault in the organization. In my formal job in the organization as Director of the Office of Plans and Analysis, I report to Dr. Goldenberg. Since late August or early September, I have been on a task force for Dr. Brewer on several of the lightwater reactor institutional problems of which the public information is one of three, and I report directly to Dr. Brewer in the execution of this task force activity.

Mr. OTTINGER. Was Mr. Thereault consulted on this plan and did he express his views on it?

Mr. WERNER. We circulated the plan to Mr. Thereault and others in the nuclear energy organization because there are a number of people that we felt could offer constructive suggestions.

Mr. OTTINGER. Can you tell us what Mr. Thereault's views were of the plan?

Mr. WERNER. He never wrote them down, and I don't remember. Something like it needs more work, but he never got back to me either with a memorandum or even with handwritten notes that I am aware of.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer, did you ever discuss this plan with Mr. Thereault? Do you have his views?

Mr. BREWER. No, I do not, Mr. Ottinger. I received the memorandum soon after the 24th or 25th of September, I believe, and I may or may not have circulated it to my immediate staff for comment. I simply cannot remember.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Werner, in your memo you state the DOE Office of Public Affairs has also reviewed the plan with Mr. Greener, Director of OPA. You say Bill Greener, Director of OPA,

is wholly supportive of the plan and has offered to assist in further planning and in implementation.

Is that what Mr. Greener actually told you?

Mr. WERNER. I never met with Mr. Greener. Mr. Anschutz, I believe, did. It was my understanding that he agreed with the need for the plan and was willing to help. Exactly what he said I will have to defer to Mr. Anschutz.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Anschutz?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. He was very much in accord with the need for a public information program for the nuclear energy area. He had minor concerns with parts of the plan, but in general was supportive.

Mr. OTTINGER. We have a memorandum from Mr. Greener to Mr. Odle dated October 3, 1981, about the plan in which the third paragraph he says:

> The NE people already have drafted a plan. A copy of it is on my desk. There are several problems with it. They include: (1) no front end research to insure we are aiming at the right targets, (2) no ongoing research to meaure if we are being effective, (3) insufficient thought to generating new materials, rather than just redoing old ones, (4) tactics are not prioritized so they run the risk of doing lots of things at once, but to no achieved goal, (5) the tactics are not placed on a timeline, (6) they are talking about spending a lot of money ($1 to $2 million) and they might not have to do it that way, and (7) OPA does not show itself to be as integral a part of the process as we would like.

[The memorandum referred to follows:]

NOTE TO: ROB ODLE
FROM: BILL GREENER, III BGIII
DATE: OCTOBER 3, 1981

SUBJECT: NUKE INFORMATION PLANS

Attached is a memo that would be sent from you to Shelby Brewer. Briefly, what it means is that OPA, rather than nuke, would take the lead on the nuke public information plan. I don't see why NE would ever allow it to happen, but making this run could be important in showing Shelby you are serious about having OPA play a major role in the effort.

The reasons for having OPA in the lead are contained in the memo from you to Shelby.

The NE people already have drafted a plan. A copy of it is on my desk. There are several problems with it. They include: (1) no front end research to insure we are aiming at the right targets, (2) no ongoing research to measure if we are being effective, (3) insufficient thought to generating new materials, rather than just redoing old ones, (4) tactics are not prioritized so they run the risk of doing lots of things at once, but to no achieved goal, (5) the tactics are not placed on a timeline, (6) they are talking about spending a lot of money ($1 to $2 million) and they might not have to do it that way, and (7) OPA does not show itself to be as integral a part of the process as we would like.

The guy who drafted the plan, Eric Anschutz is a prince. He has asked for our reaction to the draft. He is a great person and will do a good job of managing the plan. However, his background is not in public affairs, and it might be useful to have OPA take the lead--not to his detrement, but rather to his benefit.

As I said, I rather doubt that Shelby will allow this to happen, but it might be a good ploy.

CC: JOHN SULLIVAN
JOHN BRADBURNE
BILL ANDERSON
PETE KEAY (WHO HAS THE DRAFT PLAN)

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Mr. OTTINGER. Is that wholly supportive?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I was not aware of that memorandum. I have never seen it.

Mr. OTTINGER. You have not seen the memorandum?

I guess it was Mr. Werner's memorandum that said it was wholly supportive.

Mr. Werner, you said you didn't communicate with him, but how did you get that he was wholly supportive?

Mr. WERNER. That was my understanding from Mr. Anschutz, that he did support the need for the program. I wasn't present at the meeting, but that was my understanding. He did support the need for the program and that we would work with them in its development. It was by no means final.

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Chairman, I think the memorandum from Bill Greener to me proves a point I was trying to make a moment ago. It is the job of the program assistant secretaries to develop proposals for providing public information in their area of responsibility whether it be nuclear or solar or fossil or whatever. Once formulating a plan they then explore with the Office of Public Affairs, which has overall responsibility for coordination, whether or not something should go forward.

This memorandum basically says to me a couple of things. Yes, we need to develop more information on nuclear, but, I have problems with the way in which it has been done, which is the role that a coordinating Office of Public Affairs should play and does play in the Department.

Mr. OTTINGER. I don't argue with that. My concern is apparent misrepresentation.

Mr. ODLE. What Bill was saying was simply that he is wholly supportive of developing something in the area of nuclear energy. One of the offices reporting to Bill Greener in his capacity as Director of Public Affairs is Public Inquiries. One goes there to seek information on energy.

If you write, your letter goes there. If you telephone your call goes there. If you walk in you go there to get the information. If you were to walk in there today and look at the shelves in the office you would find 46 publications on renewable energy, 19 on conservation——

Mr. OTTINGER. You went through that.

Mr. ODLE. And only five on nuclear. I am suggesting that that bias of 19 and 46 versus 5 needs to be corrected.

Mr. OTTINGER. I think it is irrelevant, but I want to find out about this program and the representations that are made.

Mr. Odle, apparently others in your organization also were less than enthusiastic about this plan. I will read you a memorandum that appears to be from John Sullivan to William Anderson. It says:

> The proposed nuclear PR campaign is the most important public affairs issue at this time. As a follow-up to BGIII memo to Odle on this subject I suggest, (1) nuclear plan is flawed by its reliance on AIF and ANS to provide the "educational" material. Two, it is keyed to a media blitz which does work without the budget to continue and is prone to the kind of criticism in the attached article. What we should be doing is what we have suggested for over a year; develop a basic policy with 6 to 10 families on citizen issues [illegible], transportation, and so forth, plus a basic de-

scription. The cost would be reasonable, balanced and remove the hysterical connotations that seem to be developing.

[The document referred to follows:]

97-157 O - 82 -- 4

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	As Requested		For Correction		Prepare Reply
	Circulate		For Your Information		See Me
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REMARKS

The proposed nuclear p.r. campaign is the most important public affairs issue at this time. As a follow-up to BGLII memo to R. Adle on this subject, I suggest (1) the nuclear plan is flawed by its reliance on AIF & ANS to provide the "educational" material , (2) ## it is keyed to a media blitz which does #### work without the budget to continue and is prone to the kind of criticisim in the attached article. What we should be doing is ######### precisely what we have suggested for over a year, e.g. develop a basic policy piece, with 6-10 pamphlets on citizen issues (radiation, waste, transportation, etc.) plus a basic full-cycle description. The cost would be reasonable, it would be balanced and remove the hysterical conotation that seems to be developing.

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Mr. OTTINGER. Were you aware of this?

Mr. ODLE. Are you asking me, sir?

Mr. OTTINGER. Either you or Dr. Brewer.

Mr. ODLE. I am not aware. This man, Mr. Sullivan, reported to Mr. Anderson who reported to Mr. Greener. I have seen Greener's note to me. I have not seen this. I think both notes illustrate what we were talking about, that is that the interplay between the overall coordinating office and the program offices is what in the final result ends up producing balanced information, which is what we are trying to do.

So this kind of internal criticism of a proposal from one of the program offices is precisely the role that the Office of Public Affairs should be playing, not only with the Nuclear Office, but with all the offices in the Department, which will in the end hopefully result in a balanced program.

But none of these individuals, I don't think, disagree with the fact that there is a dearth of public information on nuclear and we need to do a lot better job.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer, can you tell us when a final management decision is to be made on this matter?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Odle and I are consulting on it at the moment. We expect to go to our management perhaps within a month or two on the exact nature and timing of the nuclear public information program.

Mr. OTTINGER. And you will keep us fully informed?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, sir.

Mr. OTTINGER. Thank you.

Mr. Gore.

Mr. GORE. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I would like to welcome all of our witnesses.

Mr. Chairman, you and I have had some disagreements in the past about subjects related to this one. It seems to me the issue here is one of equity. If we are going to cut programs of value across the board in the Department of Energy and call for the elimination of the Department itself as the administration evidently is doing, then you have a greater burden of proof to justify a program like this one.

For example, you are trying to do away with weatherization, and yet spend $1 to $2 million dollars in new funds for this nuclear promotional campaign.

For that reason the promotional campaign ought to be carefully reviewed.

I too, would like to ask you about this memo. Mr. Anschutz, is that the correct pronounciation of your name?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. It is.

Mr. GORE. You are the author of this memo; is that right?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Yes.

Mr. GORE. On page 9 you talk about Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy. Down toward the bottom of that paragraph you say, "We should invite them to study selected safety and waste management issues. Their results, if positive, should be announced to support our work. If negative, their results should serve as the basis for redirection of our work."

Now, if as stated the goal of this program is to provide balanced information on this single source of energy, why would you propose to announce only the positive results and not announce the negative results?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Well, that might have been an undue burst of enthusiasm, which generally indicates the need for management review.

Mr. GORE. Well, I think the whole memo is an undue burst of enthusiasm. But that is only my opinion.

In other words, those comments shouldn't be in the memo?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I think if I were to—even my own review of that paragraph now, I would change that approach.

Mr. GORE. Well, that is part of what congressional oversight is all about, too.

Mr. BREWER. May I respond to that, Mr. Gore?

Mr. GORE. Yes, Mr. Brewer.

Mr. BREWER. I, too, have reviewed this letter carefully and find a number of instances of media hype, elements which I find, as Mr. Anschutz has said, to be overenthusiastic.

I want to repeat, this is not a Department of Energy policy, it is not a Department of Energy plan. It is in the decisional phase now, and we should have a plan within months.

Mr. GORE. I see. So this has not been put into effect?

Mr. BREWER. No, sir.

Mr. OTTINGER. Would the gentleman yield?

Mr. GORE. Yes.

Mr. OTTINGER. Is there anything else that has been written about how this plan should proceed?

Mr. BREWER. There are internal documents, yes, sir.

Mr. OTTINGER. Are they supplied to the committee?

Mr. BREWER. No, sir, we have a redraft of the public information plan which Mr. Odle and I have not yet concluded our discussion on.

Mr. OTTINGER. We asked for all documents. Why wasn't this furnished?

Mr. BREWER. I believe this is as recent as we have.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Yes, within the last few days.

Mr. OTTINGER. I would be interested in seeing that, because as of now, this is the only information about the program, that as far as I know is available other than the memoranda that we are supplied.

Are there others?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Ottinger, I have 3-by-5 cards in preparation for this hearing. I have a notebook here, I have personal notes. What is a document?

Mr. OTTINGER. I think a document includes any official communication between public officials within the Department that pertains to doing the public business. We are in the fortunate or unfortunate position of being public officials and therefore subject to public scrutiny in what we do.

I remember days when we used to mark up legislation in this committee behind closed doors. I think sometimes we achieved better results because of it. We changed that and now everything is done in public in full view of whoever's favor the lobbyist may be

interested in the legislation, and that is the law as we have applied it to the agencies.

So, as you view it at any rate, and I think as Congress has viewed it, the prosecution of the public business is to be conducted not in secret, but in public. This, after all, is a public information campaign.

Are there other documents that were not furnished for the committee?

Mr. BREWER. I have to answer that for the record.

[The following response was received:]

Other than an unapproved rework of the earlier draft plan proposed by Mr. Anschutz, there are no documents that pertain to progress in our public information program plans other than those already supplied to the Committee. Since this draft plan changes frequently—almost daily—we believe the Committee's desire to have concrete information would be better fulfilled by receiving a final, approved version, which should be available at the time of the fiscal year 1983 Congressional budget hearings.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I think I can answer that, Dr. Brewer. There are no others. There is just this plan that was done a few days ago and that is all there is that you don't have.

Mr. OTTINGER. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. GORE. Back to this issue of balance. Let me preface my remarks by saying that I think there are some misconceptions about nuclear power on both sides of the debate.

And I think that in the future nuclear power is going to have to play a role along with the other sources of energy that we have available to us. There is no question about that. And there is a need for greater public understanding of the subtleties of this issue on both sides.

Now, the critical question, first of all, is equity in the treatment of this program compared to the treatment of other programs at DOE. And second, is the question of balance. And back to this question of balance, in that same paragraph do you, Mr. Anschutz, or you, Mr. Brewer, believe that the same overenthusiastic element is also a problem you say we are going to select a pronuclear organization with a clearly defined point of view of that kind in order to offset privately funded antinuclear organizations and give a clearly identified enthusiastically pronuclear organization public funding on a sole-source contract basis?

Now, is that a balanced approach or not?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Gore, I don't know what paragraph you are referring to.

Mr. GORE. Paragraph 13, page 9:

Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy, this is a pro-nuclear organization organized to offset the anti-nuclear Union of Concerned Scientists. We should invite them to study selected safety and waste management issues. Their results, if positive, should be announced to support our work.

And then on page 18, the same group is referred to again saying, "We will sponsor studies by them. Estimated cost, $200,000."

That looks like a sole-source contract proposal for this one group, selected not because you were looking for a balanced source of information to convey to the public a broader understanding of the subtleties on both sides of the issue.

It looks like this group was selected because it was organized to offset the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Gore, again, the skills that we would wish to have in our contract with whomever it may be, are those which can describe something factually, can describe, for example, the nuclear fuel cycle, the steps in it, the cost elements, the risk elements, in a factual and impartial way.

And again, I must say again and again that this proposal is not the Department of Energy's plan.

Mr. GORE. Well, I think that is a most important point, that this hadn't been put into effect, hadn't been adopted. It is in the preliminary discussion stages and I think that is quite significant, but my question was in reviewing it in this form, in response to the oversight that the chairman has put into effect here. Do you believe that this also is an approach that you may reconsider?

Mr. BREWER. I agree entirely, Mr. Gore, with the sentiment of your question that we are not seeking pronuclear——

Mr. GORE. Pro or anti to the extent that you finally pursue a program of this kind, you don't want to seek either pro or anti, but balanced?

Mr. BREWER. That is correct. We are seeking communications skills and describing an atom, describing a reactor, describing the various reactor types, how they work, the nuclear fuel cycle, safeguards and the like.

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Gore, if I might just follow up, I think our goal, departmentally, is to provide information which is not anti-some-other-source-of-energy, and when we came we found public information available in the Department that was pro one form of energy and took on and attacked another form.

Mr. GORE. Well, now wait a minute. Can you give us an example of DOE publications that attacked nuclear energy?

Mr. ODLE. Yes, I can and I will be happy to submit them. I don't have them with me.

Mr. GORE. Can you cite one offhand?

Mr. ODLE. Absolutely. The Energy Consumer, for example, which was a regular publication, was critical of nuclear energy. There were several articles, there were pictures, there were photographs and I think that our goal is to make certain and that we provide public information which is not critical of other kinds of energy.

And I think——

Mr. GORE. Well, again, this memo says solar wouldn't be available in time, if ever, but you say that memo is not policy.

One final set of brief questions, Mr. Chairman. Again, this relates to the memo, so take it with a grain of salt in that it is not policy. But again, oversight is partly to engage in a discussion of policy in the process of its formulation.

You say, "Our purpose would be not only to inform technical opinion-makers but also to seek support of these organizations for policies and programs." Going on quoting:

> Through information programs to Labor, we should seek to perpetuate and strengthen existing sympathies. An important collateral aspect of Congressional relations would be to inform the American Nuclear Energy Council of our work, ANEC lobbies Congress on nuclear energy matters.

Now, that sounds like part of the purpose of the plan would be to build congressional support and that skates into some questionable territory when you are using public funds to support the efforts of a group with the purpose of lobbying Congress.

In fact, that may be against the law. Are you familiar with section 1913 of title XVIII on this matter?

[The citation referred to follows:]

§ 1913. Lobbying with appropriated moneys.—No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, to favor or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation or appropriation by Congress, whether before or after the introduction of any bill or resolution proposing such legislation or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to Members of Congress on the request of any Member or to Congress, through the proper official channels, requests for legislation or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business.

Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or of any department or agency thereof, violates or attempts to violate this section, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and after notice and hearing by the superior officer vested with the power of removing him, shall be removed from office or employment.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 792.)

Mr. BREWER. Yes, sir, and I would respond to your question, another burst of enthusiasm.

Mr. GORE. Now, I am reassured. Do you think it does violate the statute?

Mr. BREWER. I will have to answer that for the record, sir; I just don't know.

Mr. GORE. OK.

[The following response was received:]

The use of appropriated funds to directly or indirectly influence a Member of Congress or to favor or oppose any congressional legislation is prohibited by 18 U.S.C. section 1913. The Department of Justice has taken the position that this section does not preclude executive agencies from informing the public about programs and policies of the administration. Therefore, DOE public information programs will be aimed at informing the public of our activities and will in no way encourage the public to attempt to influence Congress. Any implication in the September 25, 1981, proposal that DOE intends to encourage the American Nuclear Energy Council to lobby Congress on DOE's behalf, was inappropriate. No such activity would be permitted by DOE.

Mr. OTTINGER. Would the gentleman yield on that?

Mr. GORE. I will be glad to.

Mr. OTTINGER. Was ANEC involved with any of the witnesses in any of these discussions?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Speaking for myself, I never met with ANEC.

Mr. WERNER. Nor did I.

Mr. GORE. Mr. Chairman, let me conclude that I am somewhat reassured by our witnesses who testify that this plan developed down in the ranks of the Department of Energy has not been put into effect. I believe that, as I said before, nuclear power along with other sources of energy would play a role in our future.

I don't think we can turn our backs on any source. The economics of nuclear power is the biggest problem facing the industry right now, and no public information campaign is going to turn that around.

Broadening the focus for just a moment, I think that the administration and the Department are making a serious mistake in dismantling the other programs at the Department of Energy. We should not allow this country to be lulled into a false sense of complacency by the temporary stability in the world oil markets.

There are two wars going on simultaneously in the Persian Gulf area right now. The Camp David process is newly jeopardized. It is only a matter of time before the pendulum swings back in the other direction and Americans will then ask of their Government, "Why did you go to sleep when there was this temporary stability? Didn't you learn the lesson from 1974–1975? Didn't you learn the lesson when it was taught again in 1979? Why on Earth would you dismantle a bipartisan policy worked out very painfully and slowly over an 8-year period and destroy everything except reliance on the oil industry and heavy promotion of the nuclear industry, and do away with so many of the programs in conservation and solar and renewables and synthetic fuels?"

That is a question that is going to be hard for those of us in positions of responsibility to answer. I want to see them answered by the administration that is changing its direction. It is really a mistake, and the new administration has come in with preconceptions, and it is hard to shed them, as Mr. Stockman's article demonstrated, and I don't mean that as a snide remark or a low blow by any means.

I mean it as precisely an illustration of the problems of adjustment when a new administration comes in and confronts a more complex reality than what appeared during the campaign and during the precampaign period.

This country is facing a continuing crisis with respect to energy, and it is not going to be solved if we just take the political predilictions coming out of the campaign and ignore other parts of a sensible program.

I hope we can stop this plan to eliminate the Department of Energy and the solar and conservation and other renewable programs and substitutes for oil.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OTTINGER. Thank you, Mr. Gore, for a very useful inquiry.

Dr. Brewer, in my October 14, 1981, letter, I asked you the following question: Mr. Odle has made much of the fact that there is imbalance in the existing program. I ask, Do you have any public information programs dealing with nuclear issues other than the program outlined in the September 24 memorandum, either developed or implemented during 1981? That is the exact quote of the question.

I asked the same question about 1980. I asked for a description of the program, costs, contracts, work statements, and other information. You responded there were none, and you repeated the response to me when you came to my office.

[Testimony resumes on p. 69.]

[The correspondence referred to follows:]

NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

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U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION
AND POWER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

October 14, 1981

Dr. Shelby T. Brewer
Assistant Secretary for
Nuclear Energy
Department of Energy
Forrestal Building
1000 Indiana Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20461

Dear Dr. Brewer:

The Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power is investigating the expenditure of funds for public information programs for nuclear energy. I am concerned about many of the activities which are being contemplated, including the use of outside consultants to write statements for government officials, the use of booking agents and media trainers, and attempts to direct studies of sensitive issues to pro-nuclear organizations. Not only are these programs of dubious merit, particularly when we are forced to make budget reductions in vital areas, but I am skeptical that the Department would be able to provide objective and unbiased information, particularly in light of the close relationship between the Department and the nuclear industry evidenced in memoranda outlining of DOE public information campaign. As your own officials note, "the collective private sector program is well designed and competently implemented." Further government assistance to this effort is a wasteful subsidy to the industry.

We intend to conduct a hearing into this issue in the near future. As part of the Subcommittee's investigation, you are requested to respond to the following questions no later than October 28, 1981:

1. A memorandum dated September 24, 1981, to you from Thomas Werner and Eric Anschutz, outlines plans for a public information campaign on nuclear energy issues.

   a) Have you approved the recommendations in whole, or in part? If you approved the plan with changes, please explain the changes.

   b) Have the recommendations been transmitted to the Secretary? What is the current status of this program?

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c) What appropriation account would fund this program?

d) What authorization in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 would authorize this activity?

e) Please identify by volume and page number, the budget request for this program.

2. During 1981, have you or any other DOE official, placed your name on any article, op ed piece, or speech dealing with nuclear energy issues which was written with substantial input from contractors, i.e., people other than DOE employees? If so, please provide the material along with the name of the contractor who assisted.

3. During 1981, has the Department ever paid any company to arrange appearances for DOE officials to speak on nuclear issues on television, on radio, or before organizations? If so, please list the appearances and provide a copy of the contract.

4. During 1981, has the Department ever paid any organization, similar to those described in the September 24 memo, to train DOE officials for public appearances? If so, please provide the contract and the names of any individuals so trained.

5. (a) Please provide all contracts, along with work statements, signed by DOE (or its predecessor with Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy. Were these contracts sole-source?

(b) Did Mr. Anschutz or anyone else in your office discuss the possibility of contracting with Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy with anyone from that organization? If so, please relate the conversation.

6. How many employees in your Office currently work on public information activities? If employees devote only part of their time to such activities, please estimate the percentage of their work in this area.

7. Have any public information programs dealing with nuclear issues other than the program outlined in the September 24 memorandum been either developed or implemented during 1981? If so,

a) Describe the purposes and the elements of the program;

b) Estimate the cost of the program;

c) List any contracts involved in the development or implementation of the plan, detailing

(i) the nature of the work performed;
(ii) the cost of work; and
(iii) whether the contract was sole-source.

d) Please provide the work statements for any contracts listed in answer to (c);

e) Name the appropriation account which funds the activity; and

f) Identify by volume and page the budget request for this activity.

8. Please provide the same information requested in Question #7 for similar activities in 1980.

9. Please provide all documents (other than those requested in Question #12), including memoranda, in the Office of Nuclear Energy, relating to public information activities developed or implemented during 1980 and 1981.

10. Please consult with Assistant Secretary Odle and provide all further information in answer to Questions #2-#9, with respect to his Office.

11. Please provide a list of all meetings during 1981 between DOE officials and outside groups at which the development of public information programs were discussed. Please provide the date and a list of participants.

12. (a) Please provide one copy of all public information documents on nuclear energy, funded by your Office or the Office of Congressional Intergovernmental and Public Affairs (and its predecessor), during 1981, including but not limited to pamphlets, fact sheets, briefing books, and other printed matter. Also, please identify and make available upon request any films, slide shows, tape recordings,

and other audio-visual materials. Please also indicate which of these documents or materials are still being distributed.

b. Please provide the same material and information with respect to 1980.

13. Has your Department provided comments to the Federal Communications Commission, or in any other way expressed its views, with respect to the Fairness Doctrine?

14. Please identify the media training organization which is described on page 16 of the September 24, 1981 memorandum.

Upon receipt of this letter, please inform Mr. David Schooler of the Subcommittee staff the individual in your Office who will be responsible for preparing your response. Any questions should be directed to Mr. Schooler. If you are unable to provide a response to any of these questions by the date specified please contact me personally to explain the reason for the delay, and please provide all information collected by date. The investigation is related to our efforts to control the Federal budget, and since the Department's FY 1982 appropriation has not yet been enacted, it is essential that you provide the information in a timely manner.

Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

Richard Ottinger

Richard L. Ottinger
Chairman

RLO:DS:jw

Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

October 29, 1981

RECEIVED
NOV 5 1981
EC&P SUB

Honorable Richard L. Ottinger, Chairman
Subcommittee on Energy Conservation
and Power
Committee on Energy and Commerce
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter is an interim response to your letter of October 14, 1981, requesting information on the proposed nuclear energy public information program. Your request for data will require some time to complete. In our final response, we will endeavor to answer as many of your questions as possible. However, we believe that many of your specific requests result from a misunderstanding of our public information activities.

Before addressing briefly the substance of your concerns, we should emphasize that Mr. Werner's public information proposal is a preliminary one conveyed in an internal Department of Energy (DOE) memorandum. It is under consideration, and we have not made any decisions on the specifics of the proposal. It is unfortunate that, because we were unaware of your concerns, this staff-level proposal became the subject of press accounts before we could discuss this matter. We strongly believe that the ability of staff members to communicate candidly to their supervisors is important for any large organization and promotes innovation and objectivity. However, such proposals do not reflect agency policy unless approved and adopted by cognizant management officials. As part of the process of preliminary DOE review, the approval of both our offices and of other secretarial officials is required.

Over the past several years, we believe there has been a paucity of information on nuclear energy emerging from the Department. Given that this source of energy already provides about 12 percent of the Nation's electricity, that it is expected to provide 20 percent by 1990, that we are proceeding with a

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Federally sponsored waste disposal program, and that the President has announced a policy supporting the increased use of nuclear energy, it is essential that we help the public understand our policies and programs, and the reasons therefor. Failure to do so would be irresponsible. We believe that a nuclear energy public information program intended to facilitate such understanding is a proper expenditure of public funds. Such a program would be part of a larger, balanced DOE effort to better inform the American public on energy issues.

A public information program that objectively informs the public is essential. A recent poll, conducted by Roper and Cantril, most dramatically highlights this. One result: 52 percent of those surveyed believed that a reactor can explode like an atomic bomb. As you know, this is a physical impossibility. The fact that so many people are unaware of such an elementary fact is a clear indication of a need for some fundamental public education. We have an obligation to allay unnecessary public fear.

The public, acting through the free market, will in the coming decades need to make energy choices. For that selection process to be informed, our citizens need to be given facts about the various energy alternatives. As a matter of fact, over the last 6 years the Federal Government has had an aggressive public information program covering a number of energy related areas. In the nuclear energy area, however, while the nuclear industry has done an able public information job, the Federal Government's role has been neglected since 1977. We, in Government, can speak with authority not only to safety and waste management issues, but also to such questions as the macro-economic impact of nuclear energy, environmental and public health implications, national security considerations, and the need for nuclear energy as part of the national energy mix to assure long-term energy supply.

The Federal Government has a legal responsibility to speak publicly to these questions as set forth in §103(8) of the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. A staff report issued in December 1980 by the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production, Committee on Science and Technology, asserted that DOE nuclear energy public information was being neglected in favor of public information on solar energy and conservation. The Kemeny Commission report found that "federal and state agencies, as well as the utilities should make adequate preparation for a systematic public information program." Similar findings were presented by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's independent "Rogovin" Report. And, the Report of the Governor's Commission on TMI from the State of Pennsylvania stated: "nuclear energy education is imperative if the public is to gain a better understanding of the subject."

A more complete response to questions raised in your October 14 letter will be forthcoming as soon as possible. We look forward to providing an environment conducive to an open and informed consideration of nuclear energy by the Congress and the public.

Sincerely,

Shelby T. Brewer
Assistant Secretary
for Nuclear Energy

Robert C. Odle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Congressional,
Intergovernmental, and Public Affairs

cc:
Honorable Carlos Moorhead
Ranking Minority Member

Mr. Ottinger -

Dr. Brewer and I would appreciate the opportunity to come to your office at your convenience to discuss this matter. Bob Odle

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NINETY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

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W. MICHAEL MCCABE
STAFF DIRECTOR

ROOM H2-316
HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING ANNEX NO. 2
PHONE (202) 225-1800

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION
AND POWER
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND COMMERCE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

November 6, 1981

Mr. Robert C. Odle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for Congressional,
Intergovernmental & Public Affairs
Department of Energy
Forrestal Building
1000 Indiana Avenue, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20461

Dear Mr. Odle:

On November 5, 1981 I received your hand-delivered letter dated October 29, 1981 purporting to be an "interim response" to my letter of October 14, 1981 concerning public information activities for nuclear energy.

While I welcome your views on the need for such activities, your letter is in no way a response to the questions I asked in my letter. In fact, not a single question has been answered despite the fact that many questions required virtually no time or effort to answer. Many questions required no more than a yes or no, or perhaps a one-sentence response. While you have spent the last three weeks preparing a defense for your activities, you have not had the courtesy to provide the answer to a single question.

I wish to state in no uncertain terms that I expect your response to contain answers to all of my questions, not "as many as possible," as you state in your letter. The questions are all relevant to the Subcommittee's investigation. Your statement that "we believe that many of your specific requests result from a misunderstanding of our public information activities" is incorrect, irrelevant and insulting. I am sure that Chairwoman Bouquard, who has asked virtually identical questions, would also consider this statement to be out of order.

I understand that you wish to further discuss these matters with me, and I welcome such an opportunity after I have had a chance to review the answers to the questions in my October 14 letter.

I expect a full response to all of my questions by no later than November 12, 1981. My staff has been instructed to investigate the delays in your response and to determine whether any of the answers requested, including any documents, are being purposely withheld.

As I have stated in the past, I intend to fully air this entire issue at open hearings. At that time you will have an opportunity to explain your actions, including any failure to provide answers to my questions.

Sincerely,

Richard Ottinger

Richard L. Ottinger
Chairman

cc: Hon. John D. Dingell

RLO/jvw

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Department of Energy
Washington, D.C. 20585

November 17, 1981

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1981
EC&P 303

Honorable Richard L. Ottinger
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy
Conservation and Power
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Mr. Ottinger:

This is in further response to the concerns raised in your letters of October 14, 1981, and November 6, 1981. Enclosed are the answers to your questions.

As you will see, decisions have not been made on any of the specifics of a nuclear power public information program. We believe that the Federal Government has an obligation to provide information to the public on all our energy options. Information on nuclear power is an important part of any balanced energy information program. As you know, President Reagan recently issued a policy statement supporting the increased use of nuclear energy; nuclear energy already produces 12 percent of U.S. electricity, and is expected to produce 20 percent by 1990; the public needs information in order to make free-market energy choices in the coming years; public opinion polls provide evidence that technical aspects of nuclear energy are poorly understood by many Americans; Federal expenditures for nuclear energy will be somewhat over $1.4 billion in fiscal year 1982; and the public is entitled to know how the money is being used and the basis of the Administration's policy.

While the nuclear industry provides information to the public, government must speak about its own policies and programs. The Federal Government is in a unique position to provide an overview about nuclear energy's role in the Nation's energy mix.

In order to accurately inform the public on all our energy options, we believe that a public information program on nuclear energy should be formulated as part of a broader public information program on all energy alternatives. As documented in a May 1981 report to Congress, there were Federal activities in education, extension and information for conservation and renewable energy estimated at $140 million in fiscal year 1979 and $200 million in fiscal year 1980. There has been no comparable public education or information program in nuclear energy in the Department of Energy or any other government agency during the past 5 years because of the previous Administration's policies. For these reasons, and because the Department of Energy is mandated by statute to create and disseminate public information about all energy sources through the use of mass communications, we believe that the use of taxpayers' money for public information programs is wholly authorized, warranted and essential.

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Enclosed is an item-by-item response to the questions raised in your letter. It responds to programs in both of our areas of responsibility. We hope that this information will satisfy your concerns.

Please let us know if we can be of further assistance. We would renew our request at this time to meet with you at your convenience to discuss these matters.

Sincerely,

Shelby T. Brewer
Assistant Secretary
for Nuclear Energy

Robert C. Odle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary for
Congressional, Intergovernmental
and Public Affairs

8 Enclosures

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Enclosure 1

Response to Questions

Question:

1. A memorandum dated September 24, 1981, to you from Thomas Werner and Eric Anschutz, outlines plans for a public information campaign on nuclear energy issues.

   a. Have you approved the recommendations in whole, or in part? If you approved the plan with changes, please explain the changes.

   b. Have the recommendations been transmitted to the Secretary? What is the current status of this program?

   c. What appropriation account would fund this program?

   d. What authorization in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1981 would authorize this activity?

   e. Please identify by volume and page number, the budget request for this program.

Answer:

a. The September 25, 1981, memorandum is an internal DOE document setting forth suggestions for nuclear energy public information. We have not acted on the suggestions made therein, nor have we made policy-level decisions on the specifics of any parts of the proposal. No part of the plan has received final management approval.

b. The recommendations have not been transmitted to the Secretary of Energy. We believe it is important to have a public information program as part of a broader balanced program addressing all of our energy options, but the details of such a program have not yet been finally decided.

c. Energy Supply R&D--operating expense, and uranium enrichment--operating expense.

d. The basic authority for nuclear energy public information activities is not in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981. As detailed in Enclosure 2, public information activities are authorized by the DOE Organization Act and the Energy Reorganization Act. Under these acts, the DOE is statutorily mandated to provide the public with information about nuclear energy programs including information on the commercial feasibility of such programs.

e. The proposed program is not specifically identified in the DOE budget request, but it falls within the general purposes of the appropriations for the nuclear programs.

Question:

2. During 1981, have you or any other DOE official, placed your name on any article, op ed piece, or speech dealing with nuclear energy issues which was written with substantial input from contractors, i.e., people other than DOE employees? If so, please provide the material along with the name of the contractor who assisted.

Answer:

To our knowledge, during 1981 there has not been any article, op ed piece or speech dealing with nuclear energy that was written with any substantial input from contractors.

Question:

3. During 1981, has the Department ever paid any company to arrange appearances for DOE officials to speak on nuclear issues on television, on radio, or before organizations? If so, please list the appearances and provide a copy of the contract.

Answer:

To our knowledge, during 1981 DOE has not ever paid any company to arrange appearances for DOE officials to speak on nuclear issues on television, on radio, or before organizations.

Question:

4. During 1981, has the Department ever paid any organization, similar to those described in the September 24 memo, to train DOE officials for public appearances? If so, please provide the contract and the names of any individuals so trained.

Answer:

Dr. Franklin Coffman, Director of the Nuclear Energy (NE) Office of Coordination and Special Projects, received training during September 1981 designed to develop presentation skills for intergovernmental technical briefings. The contractor was Communications Counsel of America, Inc.; the cost was $1,500 for a 4 day session. Enclosure 3 which deals with speaker training, provides the response to this question from the Office of Congressional, Intergovernmental and Public Affairs (CP).

Question:

5. a. Please provide all contracts, along with work statements, signed by DOE (or its predecessor) with Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy. Were these contracts sole-source?

   b. Did Mr. Anschutz or anyone else in your office discuss the possibility of contracting with Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy with anyone from that organization? If so, please relate the conversation.

Answer:

a. There have been no contracts between DOE and Scientists and Engineers for Secure Energy (SE-2).

b. Mr. Anschutz did on two occasions (September 1 and September 30, 1981) meet with Mark Mills, SE-2 Washington representative. At both meetings, they exchanged general information about the need for nuclear energy public information. Mr. Mills indicated that SE-2 might help by undertaking a contract study for DOE to gain an assessment of the consensus view of the scientific community on waste management issues. Mr. Mills also suggested working under contract directly to DOE to assist in writing public information materials. Mr. Anschutz also attended a September 8, 1981, meeting between Messrs. Brewer, Werner, and Mills. That meeting was a general discussion of nuclear energy public information. No reference was made to possible contractual arrangements.

Question:

6. How many employees in your Office currently work on public information activities? If employees devote only part of their time to such activities, please estimate the percentage of their work in this area.

Answer:

Mr. Eric Anschutz has since August 31, 1981, been assigned to the NE Light Water Reactor Task Force, headed by Mr. Thomas Werner. Mr. Anschutz has full-time responsibility for the NE public information effort, and the plan that you have seen is an initial result of his work. Mrs. J. Buckingham, who is on the staff of the NE Office of Plans and Evaluation, under Mr. J. Thereault, spends most of her time on public information matters, primarily related to the preparation of public information materials. Mrs. K. Schmitz of the NE Office of Waste Management spends about 30 percent of her time on program-related public information activities including such things as public hearings on environmental impact statements and other Waste Management program activities.

During FY 1980, there were 83 full-time and 5 other than full-time employees working in CP's Office of Public Affairs. At the end of FY 1981, there were 49 full-time and 16 other than full-time employees. None of these people was assigned full-time to nuclear information programs. It is estimated that in

both fiscal years about 5 percent of all staff time was allocated to nuclear information dissemination.

Question:

7. Have any public information programs dealing with nuclear issues other than the program outlined in the September 24 memorandum been either developed or implemented during 1981? If so,

   a. Describe the purposes and the elements of the program;

   b. Estimate the cost of the program;

   c. List any contracts involved in the development or implementation of the plan, detailing

      (i) the nature of the work performed;
      (ii) the cost of work; and
      (iii) whether the contract was sole-source.

   d. Please provide the work statements for any contracts listed in answer to (c);

   e. Name the appropriation account which funds the activity; and

   f. Identify by volume and page the budget request for this activity.

Answer:

The plan developed by Messrs. Werner and Anschutz was the only nuclear energy-specific public information plan brought to the attention of either of our offices during 1981. However, nuclear information has always been a component of the Office of Public Affairs (CP) plan. See Enclosure 4.

Question:

8. Please provide the same information requested in Question #7 for similar activities in 1980.

Answer:

No nuclear energy public information plans were brought to the attention of either of our offices during 1980. None was implemented.

Question:

9. Please provide all documents (other than those requested in Question #12), including memoranda, in the Office of Nuclear Energy, relating to public information activities developed or implemented during 1980 and 1981.

Answer:

See Enclosure 5.

Question:

10. Please consult with Assistant Secretary Odle and provide all further information in answer to Questions #2-#9, with respect to his Office.

Answer:

Assistant Secretary Odle's response has been incorporated in the answers to questions 2-9 above.

Question:

11. Please provide a list of all meetings during 1981 between DOE officials and outside groups at which the development of public information programs were discussed. Please provide the date and a list of participants.

Answer:

There have been a number of meetings during 1981 between DOE officials and outside groups at which the development of nuclear energy public information was discussed. Our purpose was generally to exchange views on what was being done by the industry and to better understand public concerns and information needs. Records were not kept of these meetings.

Question:

12. a. Please provide one copy of all public information documents on nuclear energy, funded by your Office or the Office of Congressional Intergovernmental and Public Affairs (and its predecessor), during 1981, including but not limited to pamphlets, fact sheets, briefing books, and other printed matter. Also, please identify and make available upon request any films, slide shows, tape recordings, and other audio-visual materials. Please also indicate which of these documents or materials are still being distributed.

    b. Please provide the same material and information with respect to 1980.

Answer:

A listing of nuclear public information documents and audio visual materials prepared during 1980-1981 under the auspices of the Office of Nuclear Energy is included as Enclosure 6. Copies of most of these documents are forwarded hereby; the remainder have been requested from the field, and will be forwarded to you upon receipt expected within the next 10 days. For the purpose of responding to your request, we have defined public information documents as

those that were either originally prepared for public information purposes or program reports where quantities printed exceeded the total prescribed by the DOE Standard Distribution List (see Enclosure 7) by 100 copies. Most of the documents listed in Enclosure 6 were not prepared as part of a public information effort but as part of general program activities; nonetheless, these program documents have been used to inform both the technical community and the general public about nuclear energy programs.

Materials prepared under the auspices of CP's Office of Public Affairs are forwarded as Enclosure 8.

Question:

13. Has your Department provided comments to the Federal Communications Commission, or in any other way expressed its views, with respect to the Fairness Doctrine?

Answer:

To my knowledge, the Department has not provided comments to the Federal Communication Commission or in any other way expressed its views with respect to the Fairness Doctrine.

Question:

14. Please identify the media training organization which is described on page 16 of the September 24, 1981 memorandum.

Answer:

There was no intention to single out or identify a particular media training organization. There are a number of such organizations.

These documents are those listed as Enclosure 6.

The following documents are not available:

1. Managing Low-level Radioactive Wastes, A Proposed Approach
2. ONWI-212, Annual Proceedings
3. DOE/EIS-0015, Volume I is not available; II-V are enclosed.

Mr. OTTINGER. I wonder if you still stand on that answer?

Mr. BREWER. There are, Mr. Chairman, ongoing activities within program elements such as the waste management program. The Battelle, Columbus office, I believe—and I will clarify this for the record—during 1980 and perhaps into 1981, has disseminated some films describing their program; describing the placement of spent fuel in the Climax facility, for instance, in Nevada and in Basalt in Washington State.

Those are programmatic informational elements. I would not classify them in the strictest sense as public information. And further, they are not part of an overall plan.

[The following information was received:]

DISTRIBUTION PLAN FOR NUCLEAR WASTE ISOLATION: A PROGRESS REPORT

Released in August of 1981, Nuclear Waste Isolation: A Progress Report is a 27-minute color, sound, 16mm film which describes what has been accomplished and what is currently being done by the U.S. Department of Energy's National Waste Terminal Storage (NWTS) program to find a safe disposal system for highly radioactive commercial wastes. The film begins in tropical Africa where, two billion years ago, a natural uranium ore body produced radioactive waste just like that now produced in nuclear reactors. The viewer is shown various field sites, nuclear facilities, and research laboratories around the nation from Washington state to Louisiana where researchers are studying emplacing the wastes in deep underground repositories, similar to large mines. The film features animation of the nuclear fission process and the repository concept, along with describing radioactive wastes, the types of and levels of radiation they emit, and temporary storage methods. It introduces numerous scientists and engineers who explain such concepts as how liquid waste can be turned into a stable solid and how the natural geology and the waste package work in several ways to ensure the environment is protected.

The film was developed by the Office of Nuclear Waste Isolation (now the Office of NWTS Integration/Battelle Project Management Division) and produced by The Media Group, a production company in Columbus, Ohio. To date a total of 360 release prints plus 30 videocassette tapes have been made. The first 100 were sent out from ONI/BPMD to schools, state libraries, utilities, energy-related businesses, state and local agencies, special interest groups, professional societies, and the media (see table for examples). Many of these groups have the film on extended loan for as long as they find it useful.

2

NUMBERS AND TYPES OF GROUPS RECEIVING NWTS FILM (10/81)

Type of Group	Examples	Number Sent
Schools/Libraries	30 state libraries including Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Nevada, New Hampshire; AV media centers at colleges and high schools	33
Utilities	Virginia Electric, Consolidated Edison, Minnesota Light & Power, Consumers Power, Portland GE, Utility Nuclear Waste Management Group	15
Energy-Related Businesses	Westi..ghouse, Stone & Webster, Goodyear Atomic, Nuclear Services Corp., EG&G, Allied General, Institute of Nuclear Power Operations	14
State/Local Agencies or Groups	National Governors' Association, Wisconsin Public Service Corp., Texas Bureau of Economic Geology, Ohio Environmental Council	10
DOE	Argonne National Lab, Office of Public Affairs, Nevada Test Site, Basalt Waste Isolation Project, Los Alamos National Lab	14
Professional Societies	American Nuclear Society, Atomic Industrial Forum	5
Interest Groups	League of Women Voters, American Nuclear Energy Council, Women for Energy, Nuclear Film Forum	5
Media	WLOX-TV (Biloxi, MS), Vermont Public TV, WDAM-TV (Hattiesburg, MS), Dispatch (Richton, MS)	4
	Total	100

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Mr. OTTINGER. I have a memo here from Battelle, August 3, 1981, Neil E. Carter, general manager to program manager, NPO, called "Strategy and Plan for Public Information Activities."

So $1.5 million per year public information program funded by the Office of Nuclear Waste Management. Why was this excluded from the answer to my question, and why was it not referred to when you came to my office when you said there were no nuclear public information plans?

Listed in the activities under this contract are a whole bunch of activities, portable exhibits, meaning film, nuclear waste isolation exhibited for U.S. Science magazine, news media briefing, multi-slide presentation, a $1.5 million effort. It sure looks like a public information program.

[Testimony resumes on p. 106.]

[The memorandum and attachment referred to follows:]

Battelle
Project Management Division
505 King Avenue
Columbus, Ohio 43201
Telephone (614) 424-6424
Telex 24-5454

August 3, 1981

J. O. Neff, Program Manager, NPO

STRATEGY AND PLAN FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

Attached is an ONI/ONWI 2-year plan and schedule for preparation of public materials to support the present NWTS Program strategy as requested in your letter of May 19, 1981. Each specific publication, audiovisual product, exhibit, or activity has been described according to the format provided by NPO. If there are any questions, please contact John Mountain of the Communications and Government Liaison Department.

R. E. Carter

Neal E. Carter
General Manager

NEC:DEC:mmh

In triplicate

Attachment

NPO: GS# 81
WBS: 1.5.4

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STRATEGY AND PLAN FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

This report outlines the public information activities which are in progress and/or planned for the next two years (through FY 83) by ONI/ONWI to support the emerging strategies of the NWTS program under the new Administration. The overall objectives of this plan are to provide updated scientific and technical knowledge on nuclear waste management to the public at large in understandable terms, and increase interaction and discussions between federal program managers and officials of institutions, agencies, and organizations at the national and local levels.

Statement of the Problem

A significant part of the public apprehension concerning the development and use of nuclear power for generating electricity has been linked to the ability to safely dispose of nuclear waste. This topic has generated a high level of controversy for over a decade, although a technically sound waste management program - emplacement in mined geologic repositories - has over twenty years of confidence-building history in the United States. The siting studies and explorations undertaken thus far in the NWTS program indicate a high level of state and local opposition to even the remotest suggestion that a repository could be located there. Therefore, it is increasingly crucial that the public is informed on the program in order to be knowledgeable participants in the decision-making process.

A recent report to the House Science and Technology Committee summarizes the results of an evaluation of the balance and objectivity of the public information and education programs of DOE. The authors reviewed all DOE-funded publications and education programs, categorized them by energy source and funding levels for FY 1981 and 1982, and studied the objectivity of contents. The report compares the stated goals versus the actual programs of the two major areas within DOE responsible for the

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* DOE's Public Information Programs: Major Changes Needed (Mike McCormack, Subcommittee Chairman). Report prepared by the Subcommittee on Energy Research and Production of the House Committee on Science and Technology, December, 1980 (pp 1-2).

Best Available Copy

management, review, and oversight of the comprehensive public communication program and educational activities, and studies biases in project funding for such activities as teacher training workshops, curriculum development efforts, energy extension services, and mass media campaigns. In general, the report identifies a lack of balance, objectivity, and realism in the public information and education programs and concludes that "the programs heavily emphasize renewable forms of energy, especially solar energy, and largely ignore central power station energy sources, particularly nuclear energy, or depict them in an unfavorable light" (p. 1). The bias, the report states, could encourage an erroneous and possibly dangerous perception that "decentralized, renewable energy can play a major role through the rest of this century in meeting national energy requirements, and that further development of centralized energy...is unnecessary and undesirable" (p. 1). The recommendations include establishing a policy at the highest decision-making level for ensuring a balanced program of public information and education "on all energy forms, consistent with their place in the Nation's overall energy mix" (p. 2), and establishing procedures for consistent review and control of all programs in public education and mass media.

Under the new Administration, this indictment is being seriously regarded, and, quoting from a recent speech* by Sheldon Meyers, DOE's Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Waste Management, the staff of DOE's radioactive waste management program is committed to involving "the general public, the technical sector, state governments, Indian tribes, and local governments in resolving this national problem...to eventually gain cooperation and public acceptance in implementation of a technically sound waste management program that protects the health and safety of citizens and is compatible with broad social values".

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* "Nuclear Waste Policies of the New Administration". Prepared for delivery by Mr. Sheldon Meyers, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Waste Management, U.S. Department of Energy, to Louisiana Department of Natural Resources Nuclear Waste Seminar, April 7, 1981, Baton Rouge, Louisiana (p. 3).

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Public Information Strategy

This balanced program of public information and education will be communicated in a variety of media such as publications (i.e., fact sheets, brochures illustrated pamphlets, briefing books for specific states and sites, reprints), films and audiovisual materials, a range of exhibits, state consultation grants for workshops and seminars, consultants for individual state liaison, state and media briefings, Annual Information Meetings, "public perception" studies such as those performed by the Human Affairs Research Center, and critiques by an independent review group, the Program Review Committee.

The intent is to provide the fullest possible disclosure of factual information and enhance the understanding of federal, state and local officials, and the general public, thereby encouraging informed participation in the program by citizens and governments.

Specifically, as the program develops, this range of public information activities will focus on the three locations likely to be chosen for intensive technical studies and exploratory shafts, and ultimately, the Test and Evalution Facility. Since these locations are likely to include the Nevada Test Site and the Hanford site in Washington, full cooperation and coordination with the public information staffs at those sites will be increased. As the third location in a salt formation is determined, site specific briefings, media contacts, exhibits and audiovisual presentations will be intensified to fully inform the people in the area and eventually gain cooperation and public acceptance in the implementation of a technically sound waste management program.

For example, in a planned film on the repository mining process, the scope has been expanded to include a description of the plan for three exploratory shafts and a resulting Test and Evaluation Facility. The planning and production of this film will be conducted in close coordination with BWIP and NNWSI to ensure that the overall NWTS program is properly represented. Full communication of this program approach will also be included in the variety of media listed above. As the program evolves, quick response to specific requests and proposals from individual states, organizations, universities, libraries and other groups will continue as needed. Current

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examples of this are the development of a permanent exhibit on nuclear waste isolation for the University of Southern Mississippi in Hattiesburg and a site-specific exhibit of the NWTS schedule, maps, and repository plan for the Pine Forest Regional Library in Richton, Mississippi. In Wisconsin, a cooperative information program is being formed with the Extension Service of the University of Wisconsin, which has also participated in a similar program with DOE's low-level waste program area.

In addition to these activities (and not specifically listed in the following pages) the NWTS Library is open to the public and functions as a study center for staff and visitors as well as a depository of reports for distribution to the public. The library strives to consolidate, into one place, all current and relevant information in the field of nuclear waste isolation. It receives newsletters, periodicals, and books related to nuclear waste isolation, in addition to collecting technical reports on this subject. Staff libarians can aid the user by conducting literature searchs on a given topic and accessing various energy data bases.

Also, extensive distribution functions are and will continue to be carried out for both public information materials and technical documents. For example, in the first three quarters of FY 81, a total of 50,007 items were distributed to various government agencies, legislators, research and industry organizations, universities and libraries, environmentalist and conservation groups, the news media, and the general public. A master file of microfiche copies of reports is available in the Library and quantities of hard copies for these and the public information materials are maintained in a warehouse distribution center to fill incoming requests and existing mailing lists.

The following pages briefly describe the objective, scope, strategy, schedule, review process, and budget for each of the supporting documents, audiovisual materials, exhibits, and activities which are presently known and planned.

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LIST OF ACTIVITIES

Fact Sheets
"Answers to Your Questions about Nuclear Waste Isolation"
"National Waste Storage Program: Background Information"
Summary of Nation's High-Level Nuclear Waste Isolation Program
"Illustrated Mechanics of Nuclear Waste Isolation"
Expanded Geologies Briefing Books
State Briefing Books
Summary of NWTS Studies in (State)
The Challenge of Nuclear Waste Isolation - Script Reprint
Film Information Brochure
Nuclear Waste Isolation Activities Report
The Challenge of Nuclear Waste Isolation - Multi-slide Presentation
Distribution of General NWTS Film - Nuclear Waste Isolation: A Progress Report
Repository Site Identification (working title) - Multi-slide Presentation
Deep Underground - Mining Film
A Social and Political Consensus (working title) - Multi-slide Presentation
Nuclear Waste Isolation Exhibits, Portable
Nuclear Waste Isolation Exhibit for U.S. Science Museums
Nuclear Waste Isolation Exhibit, Condensed Version
News Media Briefing
1981 NWTS Information Meeting
1982 NWTS Information Meeting
State Consultation Grants
Consultants for State Liaison
State Working Group on High-Level Nuclear Waste Management (Grant)
State Consultation - Human Affairs Research Center (HARC)
State Consultation - Profile of Northeastern States
Conference of State Radiation Control Directors
Waste Management Symposiums
Program Review Committee

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1. Activity - Fact Sheets

2. Objective - This set of 1-page illustrated fact sheets is designed for lay audiences and provides brief, straightforward answers to questions considered to be important in the isolation of high-level nuclear wastes.

3. Proposed Scope - Topics of existing sheets include: "What Might A Nuclear Waste Repository Look Like?", "Where are Nuclear Power Wastes Generated?", and "What is Spent Nuclear Fuel?", "What are the Waste Products of a Nuclear Reaction?", "Can Nuclear Wastes Be Transported Safely?", "Can Nuclear Wastes Be Isolated Beneath the Oceans?", "How Much Waste Is There From Nuclear Power Production?", and "Can Nuclear Waste Be Launched into Space?".

   There are 11 additional fact sheets in production. Titles of the 11 are: "Radiation and Nuclear Wastes--How Are They Related?", "Where Do Nuclear Wastes Come From?", "What Are High-Level Nuclear Wastes?", "What Are Transuranic Wastes?", "What Are Low-Level Nuclear Wastes and Tailings?", "Why Is Field Testing Important?", "How Are Repository Sites Being Selected?", "Why Are Salt Formations Being Considered for a Repository Site?", "Why Are Crystalline Rocks Being Considered for a Repository Site?", "Why Are Basalt Formations Being Considered for a Repository Site?", and "What Is the Multibarrier Concept?".

4. Strategy - Experience at over 30 both technical and lay-level exhibits, energy fairs, professional society meetings, and public information meetings has proven these fact sheets to be by far the most popular literature item. The single sheet/single subject format works very well for this use--people pick up only those whose subject interests them, individual fact sheets can be updated separately, and their uncomplicated format does not overwhelm people with little or no technical knowledge. They have been distributed by speakers at general public meetings and government and have been used to fill hundreds of information requests from the general public.

   The fact sheets are designed to cover most of the topics which result in questions from the general public (and frequently asked in public meetings such as those in Utah and Mississippi). Such timely and understandable information for public education is essential to the national acceptance of the NWTS program.

   The format of single-sided glossy paper sheets is less expensive than combining sheets in booklet form and printing them on two-sided stock because it permits single sheets to be revised, subtracted, and added, independently of the others.

5. Schedule - The 11 fact sheets in production have had initial review by NPO and HQ. They are being written for resubmission 9/81. Allowing two months for NPO and HQ review, and an additional month for revision, printing is scheduled (by GPO) in 11/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Initial review by ONI/ONWI technical staff; subsequent preliminary review by NPO and HQ; followed by rewrite or revisions and resubmittal through same chain for final approval.

7. Budget - Continued production and printing: $58,500
   Distribution and handling: $18,250

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1. Activity - "Answers to Your Questions About Nuclear Waste Isolation."

2. Objective - The purpose is to provide answers to questions frequently asked by the general public about the program in nontechnical language and in a format that appeals to a public audience.

3. Proposed Scope - This is a 70-page pamphlet containing 75-plus questions and brief answers about the NWTS program. Questions are arranged by categories: the program, site selection process, the repository, risks and safety, federal/state relationships, environmental and regulatory, etc.

4. Strategy - This pamphlet will fulfill a need in DOE's NWTS program to provide nontechnical information to the general public about studies to build a nuclear waste repository. The information does not exist in such brief, lay terms anywhere else in a single document. Accumulating it would require the general public to read and interweave thousands of pages of technical reports and have help in interpreting the material.

5. Schedule - Final draft submitted to NPO 7/7/81. Requested review and final approval for printing by 8/1/81. Printing (in quantities by GPO) expected to take 6 weeks. Supply available by late 10/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Initial review by appropriate ONI/ONWI technical staff; preliminary informal reviews of format and text by NPO; subsequent revisions, informal reviews by NPO and HQ; two formal review cycles by NPO and HQ. Meanwhile, draft versions of publications distributed at public meetings in Mississippi, Utah, and Wisconsin.

7. Budget - Handling & distribution over two years: $12,500 (assuming approval of present version)
   Printing: $5,000

Best Available Copy

1. Activity - "National Waste Storage Program: Background Information"

2. Objective - To provide the general public and technical audiences with a non technical overview of the NWTS program.

3. Proposed Scope - This 8-page pamphlet provides an illustrated overview, organization, description of technical investigations, historical chronology, and schedule for the NWTS program. The text is identical to the "generic" pages of the State Briefing Books described in this report, with maps and illustrations added for a more appealing format. A revised edition is being planned to reflect the current program policies.

4. Stategy - A brief description of the NWTS activities in nontechnical terms is badly needed for use at public meetings, briefings of public officials, media contacts, and to respond to mail requests for information. This is the only brochure in the program that summarizes all major program aspects--historical, current program, objectives, participating groups and activities, site selection, and multi-barrier concepts. It will answer many questions people have about what the federal government is doing and planning on high-level waste.

   Because of major recent changes in the NWTS program, the limited copies now available are serving as a "fill in" to provide readable program description for general audiences until revised version is approved.

5. Schedule - The revised version, incorporating new strategy and scheduled activity dates, will be submitted to NPO for review by 8/1/81. Allowing 30 days for review and six weeks for printing (GPO), we expect to have quantities available by 11/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - This is being reviewed by appropriate ONI/ONWI staff before transmittal to NPO for review.

7. Budget - Planning, production, and distribution costs: $19,130 (includes $12,500 for handling and distribution in FY 82)

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Best Available Copy

10

1. Activity - Summary of the Nation's High-Level Nuclear Waste Isolation Program

2. Objective - To provide a summary for public audiences of the background, policies, plans, activities, responsibilities, and technical studies for managing high-level nuclear waste.

3. Proposed Scope - The 8½" x 11" pamphlet is an estimated 36 pages and will include four-color illustrations and photographs to clarify maps, drawings, and strata artwork. This publication will provide a description of the NWTS program in more detail than the Background Information pamphlet currently in use, allow inclusion of more illustrations, and enable us to include additional details on selected subjects as appendices.

4. Strategy - There is a dire need for nontechnical descriptive summary of the NWTS program to provide perspective and background on the problem, objectives, and progress of the work. Such a brochure would fulfill the public information mission of DOE on this program with updated material. For most effective dissemination of this information it should be readily available for federal briefings, state briefings, local meetings, public sessions of all types.

5. Schedule - First draft of this publication is expected to be transmitted to NPO by 12/1/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Initial text will be reviewed by ONI/ONWI technical staff, followed by transmittal of the first draft to NPO for review.

7. Budget - Planning, production, and distribution costs (for FY 82 & 83): $32,300

Best Available Copy

11

1. Activity - "Illustrated Mechanics of Nuclear Waste Isolation"

2. Objective - To describe and illustrate, in nontechnical terms, how the NWTS program plans to isolate waste from the environment in an underground repository.

3. Proposed Scope - This 4-page pictorial flyer contains few words and has drawings purposely kept simple to describe step-by-step the waste isolation process to students and people with very limited technical knowledge.

4. Strategy - Experience and various reports support the need for DOE public information materials that can explain the technically involved waste isolation program in lay terms. This publication does that, focusing on the emplacement, isolation and barrier concepts. It will be used for bulk distribution to science teachers for use in classroom activities, plus normal distribution at public meetings, exhibits and through mail requests.

5. Schedule - Final draft sent to NPO for approval 6/3/81. Allowing 60 days for NPO and HQ final review and six weeks for printing (quantities from NPO), copies could be available by 10/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Publication was reviewed by ONI/ONWI technical staffs, informally submitted to lay audiences (school-age children, housewives, families of staff members); submitted to NPO and HQ informal and formal review.

7. Budget - Planning and production: $6,026

Best Available Copy

12

1. Activity - Expanded Geologies Briefing Books

2. Objective - To provide background for DOE officials and other federal agencies involved in the NWTS program about the specific activities in expanded segments of the program (i.e., crystalline studies and province screening studies)

3. Proposed Scope - Already in production is a book describing the regional studies of crystalline rocks. One is also being planned on the USGS province screening activity. The books will include the generic pages describing the NWTS program (common to all briefing books), explain the environmental and geologic studies under way or planned, summarize DOE-state consultation activities and statutes, and list major state agencies possibly involved in or having interest in the studies. Books will be 8½" x 11", pamphlet style, approximately 36 pages.

4. Strategy - Briefing books are needed to provide DOE staff and others with a quick summary of the studies in a specific activity of the program.

5. Schedule - The crystalline studies briefing book was resubmitted to NPO 7/17/81 for final review. Assuming a review period of 30 days and four weeks for printing, we can have copies available by 9/15/81. The province screening submitted to NPO 9/15/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Briefing books are reviewed by the appropriate technical staff at ONI/ONWI, as well as by NPO and HQ staffs.

7. Budget - Remaining planning and production costs (for 2 books): $22,000

Best Available Copy

14

1. Activity - Summary of NWTS Studies in (State)

2. Objectives - Summarize completed and planned studies in a specific state in nontechnical terms for dissemination to state and local officials and the general public.

3. Proposed Scope - These 24-page pamphlets will contain brief background information about the national program, explain the site selection process, discuss why DOE is studying potential sites in the states, discuss geologic and environmental studies to date and those planned, explain the decision process, public involvement, socioeconomic concerns, and provide references for further information. As study phases move from area to location/site phases, booklets will be prepared, i.e., in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Utah, and eventually crystalline and other states.

4. Strategy - As the study focus narrows to smaller land units, the general public is more aware of activities and there will be a need to distribute background summaries of exactly what the NWTS program is planning to do.

5. Schedule - These will be produced for DOE review in the order of need in the affected states. The Mississippi version is scheduled to go to NPO 9/1/81, the Utah version 10/1/81, Louisiana version 11/1/81, and Texas 12/1/81. If the DOE review process is about 60 days, and six weeks are allowed for printing, copies could be available about three months after those dates.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Contents of each state pamphlet will be reviewed with appropriate ONI/ONWI staff members before submitting to NPO for review.

7. Budget - Planning, production, and distribution costs (for 4 state pamphlets): $54,529

Best Available Copy

15

1. Activity - The Challenge of Nuclear Waste Isolation - Script Reprint

2. Objective - The multi-image slide show by this title is being shown to many technical and lay audiences across the country. Having a reprint to distribute to people as they leave the showing helps emphasize key points and provides them with a good background on how the NWTS program has evolved.

3. Proposed Scope - The 8½" x 11" pamphlet style 12-page reprint will be two color format to better illustrate geologic and barrier concepts. The text is a verbatim reprint of the script and illustrations are reproductions of representative slides in the production.

4. Strategy - Having the reprint would be an effective information tool to reinforce what the audience has seen and provide information they could pass along about the NWTS program. Reprints would also help in preliminary contacts about arranging to show the presentation. The slide presentation itself and this reprint will aid public understanding.

5. Schedule - The final draft is scheduled to be submitted to NPO 9/1/81 and assuming 30 days approval time, copies should be available by 10/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - The script for this presentation, of which this is a verbatim reprint, was reviewed by appropriate ONI/ONWI, NPO, and HQ staffs. The reprint format, indicating selected slides to be printed with the text is being submitted to NPO as well.

7. Budget - Assuming approval of submitted version, only costs incurred will be printing costs: $2,500 (FY 82). Distribution costs would be minimal because copies would be distributed on the spot as people exit from the showing.

Best Available Copy

16

1. Activity - Film Information Brochure

2. Objective - To announce and introduce the film Nuclear Waste Isolation: A Progress Report.

3. Proposed Scope - This simple brochure will indicate the film's scope, intended audience, and provide a perforated card with ordering information. It will be a single sheet with 2 folds, graphics and order card for sending to members of the general public such as schools, community groups, churches, etc.

4. Strategy - Such collateral materials are extremely important in distributing a film so that potential audiences are made aware of its existence, appropriateness for situation, length, technical level, and content. The brochure will help ensure that the film reaches its intended audience and has the widest possible impact in support of the NWTS program goals.

5. Schedule - Since the film is approved for release and the brochure is simply an announcement, an accelerated schedule is suggested:

   8/17/81 - Submit prototype to NPO/DOE for approval
   9/9/81 - Have copies available for distribution

6. Review Process/Reviewers - ONI/ONWI review through transmittal process to DOE.

7. Budget - Planning, production, and distribution (in house) costs: $7,900.00. 1982 allocation for handling and distribution (primarily through a film distribution under Media Group contract): $3,100

Best Available Copy

1. Activity - Nuclear Waste Isolation Activities Report

2. Objective - To assure the fullest possible disclosure of the waste management program to nontechnical audiences who wish a current program overview.

3. Proposed Scope - The reports are 6" x 9" discriptive overviews of current activities in DOE's Nuclear Waste Management Program. They concern all phases of the program, and are written at a level understandable by the general public. The reports average approximately 30 pages. To date three have been published.

4. Strategy - This series of publications informs the general public of progress in the nuclear waste management program. This effort relates directly to President Carter's 2/12/80 address in which he stated that "it is essential that all aspects of the waste management program be conducted with the fullest possible disclosure to ... the public and the technical community." Such disclosure is of increasing importance as the program becomes more visible under the current Administration.

5. Schedule - The report is published as warranted by events, and is not a scheduled periodical. Thus far, the report has been published at the rate of approximately two per year. One is currently under review by NPO/DOE. It is likely that two will be published during FY 82, and two more during FY 83.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Each report is submitted for standard report policy/patent review by BPMD and NPO/DOE. The approved draft is then finally submitted to DOE for final review before publishing.

7. Budget - Planning, production, and distribution costs are $10,000 per report.

Best Available Copy

1. Activity - The Challenge of Nuclear Waste Isolation - Multi-slide Presentation

2. Objective - For both the general public and technical audiences not familiar with the program, this presentation provides a succinct background and overview of DOE's National Waste Terminal Storage program to find sites and technologies for isolating high-level commercial nuclear wastes.

3. Proposed Scope - 22-minute presentation, produced originally in 1979 and revised in 1980 in both 9-projector and 2-projecter versions, is being revised and updated (2-projector format only) to reflect the current Administration's emerging strategies and policies on nuclear waste isolation. The revised version will be approximately 18 minutes in length and is being done through task order contract with The Media Group.

4. Strategy - Until recently, this presentation has been the only audio-visual product on the NWTS program and has received wide use at public meetings, technical meetings, state and local briefings, exhibits, community groups, schools and information centers. It has provided a general introduction to the nuclear waste problem for many members of the public and technical communities. Due to its popularity, it is essential that an updated version reflect the new strategies in the program being formulated under the new Administrations.

5. Schedule - The revised version is expected to be complete by 8/10/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - The script revisions have already been approved by NPO and DOE, and the updated presentation will be ready for DOE review after 8/10/81.

7. Budget - The revision budget is estimated at $8,750 which includes 20 2-projector sets and 20 videocassette tapes.

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18

1. Activity - Distribution of General NWTS Film Nuclear Waste Isolation: A Progress Report

2. Objective - Using an appropriate free loan distributor of sponsored film, this public information film will reach the widest possible viewership.

3. Proposed Scope - This activity will use the services of an appropriate distributor (through The Media Group task order contract) to distribute the film to high schools, colleges, community groups, as well as book television airings.

4. Strategy - Using a professional distributor will ensure that the film reaches its intended audience and has the widest possible impact in helping establish the political and social consensus essential to implementing the goals of the NWTS program. Such a distributor has in place the extensive audience contacts, marketing system, promotional materials, facilities, and personnel experienced in film distribution. Their booking audiences and market research cover the schools, various adult audiences (community, church, industry, summer vacation and recreation areas), commercial TV, cable and pay TV, and theaters. They maintain offices and film libraries in a number of U.S. cities, and can reach an average television audience (per TV booking) of 40,000. Thus, 75 to 100 bookings on TV per year might reach 3 to 4 million people with information on the NWTS program.

5. Schedule - Initiate task order and prepare contract requisiton form by 8/15/81; begin distribution 9/15/81.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Public information staff will monitor booking reports and demographic data received from distributor and summarize for DOE.

7. Budget - $25,000 per year

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1. Activity - Repository Site Identification (working title) - multi-slide presentation.

2. Objective - To show the systematic, logical, and researched process of site identification; and to illustrate, in general, how citizens can contribute to this process.

3. Proposed Scope - The 15-18-minute 35mm slide/sound presentation will be produced primarily from existing photography with some new supporting artwork. It will utilize existing audiovisual hardware (two-projector units with an AVL "Dove" computerized playback module) and will also be adapted to a one-projector format for use in situations where the two-projector equipment is not available.

   The content will cover the steps in the site identification process, geologic studies and criteria, environmental and socio-economic studies and criteria, and the decision-making process itself. Also, the presentation can be revised into site-specific versions for use in states and communities which have candidate repository sites.

4. Strategy - This format was chosen to facilitate easy updating, to utilize existing playback equipment, and to use a wealth of existing visual materials on the program. The slide format is particularly effective (but not overwhelmingly sophisticated) for presentations at public meetings and state and local meetings, especially in those areas of the country where geologic and environmental studies are being conducted. As further detailed studies are pursued, it will be increasingly important to provide a succinct overview and orientation to diverse groups who need to know that the NWTS program is step-wise and well-planned and that there are methods by which they can have an involvement in the program.

5. Schedule - To be introduced when the public draft of The National Siting Plan is issued for comment (September 18, 1981). Since this program has been slated for the site qualification report meeting, an accelerated schedule is proposed.
   3/12/81 - Submitted concept and outline to NPO/HQ
   8/15/81 - Submit script to DOE for approval
   9/7/81 - Complete final presentation

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Technical review of script and slides by ONI/ONWI technical staff; accelerated script reviewed by NPO and HQ followed by revisions and completion of final show for DOE screening prior to Siting Plan meeting. Layperson review by public information staff not involved in production.

7. Budget - $6,000 - Writing and production
   $3,000 - Duplication of slide sets and videocassette tapes

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1. Activity - Mining Film - Deep Underground

2. Objective - To futher public understanding of the mining concepts involved in deep geologic disposal of nuclear wastes and to serve as an introduction to the Test and Evaluation Facility development.

3. Proposed Scope - This 20-minute 16mm film will provide a basic orientation to the environment within a mine and emphasize that many of the techniques for building a mined repository will draw heavily on proven technology from the mining industry. It will also serve as an introduction to the current strategy of constructing three exploratory shafts and one Test and Evaluation Facility at potential repository site(s).

4. Strategy - This film, originally intended to educate the audience on basic mining concepts, has increased in scope in order to support and provide information on the emerging DOE strategy to construct three exploratory shafts and a Test and Evaluation Facility as part of the NWTS program.

   This format was chosen partly due to significant costs savings resulting from obtaining a substantial amount of pertinent film footage and interviews during the production of the general film already finished.

5. Schedule - Assuming DOE approval of film concept by 10/1/81:
   12/15/81 - Submit draft script and storyboard to NPO/HQ (including input/review from NWTS contractors).
   2/1/82 - Proceed with production
   3/15/82 - Present rough cut for NPO/HQ review
   5/30/82 - Submit final cut to NPO/HQ
   7/15/82 - Strike release prints

6. Review Process/Reviewers - During script preparation, NWTS contractor representatives and ONI/ONWI technical reviews will provide review and input to assure that the film represents the total NWTS program. When the script is submitted to DOE, a meeting will be held at Headquarters to "walk through" the proposed script and obtain comments. Similar procedures will be used when reviewing the rough and final cuts. Six weeks have been allowed for NPO/HQ review to each major milestone.

7. Budget - $50,000 (of which $40,000 is allocated for FY82)

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1. Activity - A Social and Political Consensus (working title) - multi-slide presentation.

2. Objective - To provide for the general public and government briefings and hearings a discussion of the problems of and progress toward achieving a social and political consensus on the proposed solution to dispose of high-level commercial nuclear waste in mined repositories.

3. Proposed Scope - This 15-minute 2-projector slide presentation will utilize existing audiovisual hardware (2-projector units with an AVL "Dove" computerized playback module) and will also be adapted to a 1-projector format for use in situations where the 2-projector equipment is not available.

4. Strategy - This presentation is planned to work as a follow-on and/or companion piece to the slide program on repository site identification and will concentrate on the involvement of an "energy literate" public who can be informed participants in the political decision-making process for siting nuclear waste repositories. Also, it can be revised into site-specific versions for use in states and communities which have candidate repository sites.

   This format, considered the most economical to fulfill the purpose of the product, was specifically chosen to facilitate easy updating and to utilize the existing playback equipment.

5. Schedule - 11/15/81 - Submit draft script and storyboard to NPO/HQ
   1/15/82 - Submit draft presentation to NPO/HQ
   3/15/82 - Complete final presentation

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Technical review of script and slides by ONI/ONWI technical staff; NPO/HQ review followed by revisions at milestones listed above. Layperson review by public information staff not involved in production, outside trial audiences (with DOE permission), and possibly the Program Review Committee.

7. Budget - $6,000 - Writing and production
   $3,000 - Duplication of slide sets and videocassette tapes

Best Available Copy

1. Activity - Nuclear Waste Isolation Exhibits

2. Objective - To provide information on the geologic isolation of high-level nuclear waste under the NWTS program at professional society meetings, briefings and other special events requested by DOE or the public.

3. Proposed Scope - A ten-panel graphic display which can be used in part or as a whole; two "Shotel" units, which are used because of their extreme portability and simple set-up; parts of the condensed museum version; a table-top model depicting the multi-barrier concept; and a display unit with samples of geologic media are at our disposal for use at conferences, briefings, etc. to graphically depict geologic isolation under the NWTS program and to facilitate the dissemination of literature.

   The storage, maintenance, and shipping of the exhibits is handled on a contract basis with Boss Displays. All other exhibit related activities, scheduling, rentals, coordination, staffing, etc. are done in-house.

4. Strategy - The exhibits have been designed to provide basic information in formats that facilitate public understanding. ONI/ONWI representatives attend all exhibits and encourage questions. Supplies of educational literature and examples of technical literature are always available, and where appropriate, our audio-visual materials are shown. The exhibits stimulate interest and requests for literature, audio-visual materials and presentations. Graphics on all exhibit panels will be up-dated using existing photographs and artwork, with new artwork as needed.

5. Schedule - Scheduling of exhibits is an on-going process based on requests by DOE, professional societies, or the public. Booths are normally rented 3-6 months prior to the date of the actual exhibit. A tentative schedule of 12 exhibits is made up annually which leaves ample time for additions and changes.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Requests for attendance by professional societies or the public are given a 3-level in-house review. When concurrence is reached, the technical staff is consulted for their suggestions, interest and occasional participation. NPO approval is requested.

7. Budget - $73,000 annual budget includes construction, maintenance, refurnishing, storage, shipping, rentals, labor.

Best Available Copy

1. Activity - Nuclear Waste Isolation Exhibit for U. S. Science Museums

2. Objective - To provide wide spectrum of public with information on the geologic isolation of high-level nuclear wastes under the National Waste Terminal Storage Program. Exhibit will be shown in areas of high population density, particularly where there is use of electricity from nuclear power and/or where there are current literature reviews or field studies related to the eventual location of nuclear waste repository sites.

3. Proposed Scope - Exhibit is being constructed by a nationally recognized science museum (Columbus Center of Science and Industry) to provide an understanding of the nature of nuclear waste and of our country's program to deal with it. A combination of graphic display panels, short audio-visual presentations, interactive computer terminals, and actual artifacts such as a dummy PWR fuel assembly and a developmental waste isolation canister is being employed in the construction of this exhibit. The materials are organized to treat the entire United States program leading to the development of mined geologic nuclear waste repositories. The exhibit is general in tone, covering both spent fuel and reprocessed defense and/or commercial waste forms.

4. Strategy - This exhibit has been designed as an educational tool which, during an expected lifetime of some 3-5 years, can be viewed by a substantial segment of the U.S. population. Supplementary educational and informational literature will be made available particularly for school uses. This exhibit will neither advocate nor oppose nuclear power, but it is expected to provide a stimulus for local discussions of issues related to nuclear technology in general.

5. Schedule - The construction contract for this exhibit was awarded to the Columbus Center of Science and Industry (COSI) on May 20, 1981, following a design activity by COSI which commenced one year ago and also resulted in the construction of three prototype exhibit panels. Completion of the exhibit, October 1, is scheduled to be followed by its first showing, at COSI. The exhibit tentatively will be moved to Washington, D.C., in early December. Other stops for the first two years, to be scheduled in conjunction with an appropriate exhibit management service, tentatively include: Jackson, Ms.; Shreveport, La.; Oak Ridge or Knoxville Tenn. Portland, Me.; Boston; New York; Philadelphia; Charlotte, N.C.; Charleston, S.C.; St. Paul/Minneapolis; Milwaukee; and Chicago.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Concept design approved by ONWI, and in December-January/80-81, by DOE-NPO, DOE-Richland, DOE-OPA (headquarters), DOE-ETW (headquarters), DOE-NVO (for NNWSI), and BWIP (Rockwell-Hanford Operations). Future technical reviews are 8/15/81, for final exhibit text and audio-visual presentations (internal review); and 9/15/81, for final exhibit construction in advance of opening (DOE review).

7. Budget - Construction contract, $248,000 awarded May 20 for this exhibit and condensed version (approximately $90,000 of this total is for condensed version). Budget for showing this exhibit for two years beginning October, 1981, is $185,000.

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1.. Activity - Nuclear Waste Isolation Exhibit, Condensed Version

2. Objective - To provide a wide spectrum of the public with information on the geologic isolation of high-level nuclear wastes under the National Waste Terminal Storage Program. This version is planned for showing in smaller museums and other appropriate locations in the western United States, in areas where there is considerable involvement and interest in nuclear energy -- and in nuclear waste disposal -- even though such areas may not be major population centers.

3. Proposed Scope - Exhibit will be similar in general nature to science museum exhibit but will be constructed for portability in five self-contained modules. Some of the heavier artifacts, such as a dummy PWR fuel assembly and a developmental waste isolation canister, will not be used. However, there will be two interactive "Interresponder" computer terminals. The materials are organized to treat the entire United States program leading to the development of mined geologic nuclear waste repositories. The exhibit is general in tone, covering both spent fuel and reprocessed defense waste and/or commercial waste forms.

4. Strategy - Like the museum exhibit, this exhibit has been designed as an educational tool which, during an expected lifetime of 3-5 years, can be viewed widely. There also will be supplementary educational and informational literature. This exhibit also will neither advocate nor oppose nuclear power, but it is expected to provide a stimulus for local discussions of issues related to nuclear technology in general. It is possible that this exhibit may ultimately become associated with information dissemination at the site of the projected NWTS Test and Evaluation Facility.

5.. Schedule - The construction contract for this exhibit was awarded to the Columbus Center of Science and Industry (COSI) on May 20, 1981, following a design activity by COSI which commenced one year ago and also resulted in the construction of three prototype exhibit panels. Completion of this exhibit will be approximately November 1, 1981, and the exhibit is tentatively planned to open at the Hanford Science Center, Richland, Wa.; about December 1. A series of showings will be scheduled in the western United States according to needs and requirements determined jointly by DOE and ONI/ONWI.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Concept/design approved by ONI/ONWI and in December-January/80-81, by DOE-NPO, DOE Richland, DOE-OPA (headquarters), DOE-ETW (headquarters), DOE-NVO (for NNWSI), and BWIP (Rockwell Hanford Operations). Final technical reviews are 8/15/81, for exhibit text (internal); and 10/15/81, for final exhibit construction in advance of opening (DOE).

7. Budget - Construction budget-consists of approximately $90,000 of $248,000 awarded 5/20/81, to COSI for construction of two exhibits. ONI/ONWI will schedule and arrange for showing this exhibit with an operational budget estimated at $40,000 per year.

1. Activity - News Media Briefings

2. Objective - Enunciate clearly the long-term nature of the NWTS program, facilitate insightful reporting as means for conveying NWTS activities and goals to public, enhance lines of communication with news media, reduce media biases, if any, toward program.

3. Proposed Scope - Because news media often are attuned to day-to-day coverage of events, they sometimes tend to mishandle reporting of the long-term, step-by-step NWTS process. Further, the technical nature of the program is difficult to understand, as is the institutional framework in which the program operates.

4. Strategy - To mitigate news media coverage problems of NWTS, a series of media seminars is proposed. They would be planned in cooperation with state agencies with which NWTS staff interact.

5. Schedule - 6/81 - Mississippi media, working with Continuing Education Division of University of Mississippi and State Energy and Transportation Board.
   7/81 - Utah and Colorado media, as part of a series of seminars on radiation issues sponsored by the Utah Division of Radiation and Governor's Nuclear Waste Repository Task Force.
   8/81 - Louisiana media, in cooperation with State Office of Conservation.
   9/81 - Texas media, in cooperation with Texas Bureau of Economic Geology and Texas Energy and Natural Resources Committee.
   11/81 - Media covering NWTS annual meeting, Columbus, OH
   12/81 - Media in selected bedded salt site.
   1/81 - Media in selected crystalline areas.
   1982 - Media in region of GIR dome selected for site exploration.
   1983 - Media in multi-state region of single salt site selection and plans for sinking shaft.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - The proposal to have a briefing, as necessary to aid understanding of the program, is reviewed with appropriate departmental, ONI/ONWI, and DOE personnel. Specific materials prepared are reviewed with the appropriate technical staff member and submitted for review to DOE.

7. Budget - Funding as needed from B510-00509

97-157 O - 82 -- 8

1. Activity - 1981 NWTS Information Meeting

2. Objective - To present an appropriately scheduled information meeting to provide a forum for the exchange of information among the technical participants in the NWTS Program and to support DOE's public information efforts in attaining wider public understanding of the NWTS Program.

3. Proposed Scope - The meeting dates of November 17-19, 1981, have been approved and arrangements have been made with the Sheraton-Columbus Hotel for meeting rooms and functional space. The three-day program format will consist of a plenary session on the first day, followed by a day and one-half of technical sessions. A proceedings document will be published which will include summaries of all papers presented at the meeting.

4. Strategy - To make the widest possible dissemination of publicity concerning the meeting to attract wider public involvement including: listings in appropriate organizational meeting calendars, direct mailings to local sections of national organizations, direct contact with special interest organizations, and special efforts to promote meeting within Columbus and the State.

5. Schedule - 4/15/81 - Site and date selected
   6/19/81 - Conceptual format/agenda
   TBD - Publicity arrangements
   9/30-10/30/81 - Proceedings approvals
   11/13/81 - Proceedings published

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Five major elements of the meeting are subject to formal review:
   (1) The meeting site and dates
   (2) The format/agenda
   (3) The publicity arrangements
   (4) The proceedings
   (5) The meeting itself.

   All of these elements are involved in addressing the public information and technical information objectives of the Meeting. The first four of the five elements are subject to formal review by BPMD and DOE management. All five are subject to public-sector informal and formal evaluation and comment through the Meeting Evaluation Forms provided all attendees, through tape recordings of plenary sessions, by the Program Review Committee, and by DOE personnel. The results of these evaluations are recorded in a publicly available report on the meeting and are carefully considered in planning the format/agenda, logistical arrangements, and publicity strategy for the succeeding Meeting. These plans are also included in the report. Thus, the feedback from the Meeting itself, the culmination of the substantial effort required in its staging, furnishes the ultimate measure of the success of the Meetings as an information forum.

7. Budget - $75,000

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1. Activity - 1982 NWTS Information Meeting

2. Objective - To present an appropriately scheduled information meeting to provide a forum for the exchange of information among the technical participants in the NWTS Program and to support DOE's public information efforts in attaining wider public understanding of the NWTS Program.

3. Proposed Scope - The meeting will be scheduled at the end of the fiscal year to cover FY 1982 program progress. The three-day program format will consist of a plenary session on the first day, followed by a day and one-half of technical sessions. A proceedings document will be published.

4. Strategy - To make the widest possible dissemination of publicity concerning the meeting to attract wider public involvement including: listings in appropriate organizational meeting calendars, direct mailings to local sections of national organizations, direct contact with special interest organizations.

5. Schedule - 7/1/81 - Recommend site to DOE
   6/82 - Conceptual format/agenda
   TBD - Publicity arrangements
   9/82 - Proceedings approvals
   11/82 - Proceedings published

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Five major elements of the meeting are subject to formal review:
   (1) The meeting site and dates
   (2) The format/agenda
   (3) The publicity arrangements
   (4) The Proceedings
   (5) The Meeting itself

   All of these elements are involved in addressing the public information and technical information objectives of the Meeting. The first four of the five elements are subject to formal review by BPMD and DOE management. All five are subject to public-sector informal and formal evaluation and comment through the Meeting Evaluation Forms provided all attendees, through tape recordings of plenary sessions, by the Program Review Committee, and by DOE personnel. The results of these evaluations are recorded in a publicly available report on the meeting and are carefully considered in planning the format/agenda, logistical arrangements, and publicity strategy for the succeeding Meeting. These plans are also included in the report. Thus, the feedback from the Meeting itself, the culmination of the substantial effort required in its staging, furnishes the ultimate measure of the success of the Meeting as an information forum.

7. Budget - $75,000 (anticipated)

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1. Activity - State Consultation Grants

2. Objective - To support consultation activities (workshops, meetings, briefings, information analysis and interpretation, etc.) on NWTS programs in specific states.

3. Proposed Scope - This series of state grants is intended to provide DOE with independent assessment on state, governmental, and public review on the nuclear waste repository issue in the state; and provide a forum for legislators, state government officials, local government officials, and citizens to air their views on DOE activities in the state. Currently, grants for state interactions are in place in Utah, Texas, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Minnesota, Michigan, Mississippi, Maine, and Vermont.

4. Strategy - These state grants help lay the ground work for possible planning of high-level waste repositories within various regions by ensuring that accurate information is located and made available to the states. The states have full access to the literature being searched through cooperative interaction with DOE contractors and involve their own technical personnel such as state geologists in the process of data review and interpretation, and the preparation of reports.

5. Schedule - Schedule is determined by progress and level of program activities within individual states.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - These grants, initiated by states where program activities are ongoing or planned, involve meetings and follow-up reports with grantees and NWTS (including DOE) staff to provide common understanding of planned activities and provides a basis for evaluation of activities.

7. Budget - Planned FY 82 and FY 83 budgets for individual states are:

	FY 82	FY 83
Utah	$100,000	$100,000
Texas	$100,000	$100,000
Wisconsin	$ 50,000	$100,000
Louisiana	$100,000	$100,000
Minnesota	$ 50,000	$100,000
Michigan	$ 50,000	$100,000
Mississippi	$300,000	$325,000
Maine	$192,000	-
Vermont	$ 55,000	-

Best Available Copy

1. Activity - Consultants for State Liaison

2. Objective - To provide consultant services pertaining to the NWTS program in specific states for ONI/ONWI and DOE

3. Proposed Scope - These services include functioning as liaison with state and local officials, organizing and participating in seminars and other educational activities, and facilitating interactions between NWTS program elements and individuals and groups in the states of Mississippi, Louisiana, and Ohio, Michigan and other midwestern states.

4. Strategy - These consultants provide the state with a direct liaison person whose full attention can be devoted to working with the DOE in a fashion that expedites the program and assures that the proper information is located and made available to the states. Employing consultants who are from and familiar with the local areas provides an ongoing and "on site" involvement in the specific states. Such liaisons help establish credibility and improve the working relationship between federal and state and local governments for decision making concerning nuclear waste disposal.

5. Schedule - Consultants in Mississippi and Louisiana provide weekly phone reports to J. Mountain for ad hoc reporting, monthly summary of consultation in the states for input to monthly management review meetings, and quarterly meetings with J. Mountain/D. Keller to evaluate and discuss strategy.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Evaluation by public information staff to ensure activities accurately represent the overall NWTS program. The quarterly reports are also mailed directly to NPO, HQ, and the appropriate DOE Regional Representative.

7. Budget - Planned FY 82 and FY 83 budgets for individual states are:

	FY 82	FY 83
C. Killgore (Louisiana)	$50,000	$60,000
A. Howell (Mississippi)	$50,000	$60,000
R. Ryan (Ohio, Michigan and midwestern states)	$20,000	$20,000

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1. Activity - State Working Group on High-Level Nuclear Waste Management (Grant)

2. Objective - To exchange technical and legal information on the site characterization and selection process within states, to review individual state arrangements and experiences with the DOE, and to review proposed state and federal legislation and regulations, policy recommendations and state-federal legislation.

3. Proposed Scope - The State Working Group on High-Level Nuclear Waste Management is composed of representatives of states in which the DOE has conducted investigations as to the suitability of geologic media within that state for the permanent disposal of high-level radioactive waste or spent fuel.

   Should the group reach consensus on specific issues relating to high-level waste management policy, those recommendations will be submitted to the Subcommittee on Nuclear Power of the National Governors' Association for review.

4. Strategy - Meetings are held quarterly and the purpose of this grant is to permit full participation by each member state in future meetings of the organization by providing assistance for state travel. Past participants have uniformly agreed on the value of the meetings, but have expressed doubts about the continued availability of the required money for travel. The grant provides travel money for one representative of each member state for each of the quarterly meetings. In order to guarantee continuity, funding will be provided only for the Governor's high-level waste representative who maintains liaison with DOE.

5. Schedule - Quarterly meetings.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Technical/programmatic input from ONI/ONWI and NPO/DOE personnel as needed, and review and response to final recommendations of State Working Group.

7. Budget - $25,000 for FY 82.

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1. Activity - State Consultation - Human Affairs Research Center (HARC)

2. Objective - To perform a social science research program to assist in state consultation activities relating to safe disposal of nuclear waste material.

3. Proposed Scope - In previous work, HARC has performed analyses of data on state and regional attitudes, perceptions, values, and forms of public communication developed from earlier studies both by HARC and other organizations. This work will be a continuation of those studies and assistance to ONI/ONWI with emphasis on the following tasks: 1) revisions and analysis of consultation activities to date, 2) historical review of experiences with Test and Evaluation Facilities; and implications for public acceptance, 3) analysis of conflict resolution mechanisms, and 4) program presentations and reports.

4. Strategy - Since this effort by HARC is designed to deal with analyses of data on public attitudes, agreements and technical assistance to ONI/ ONWI, it will not guarantee, or provide assurance of public acceptance or regulatory approval of any specific method or program for the disposal of nuclear waste materials. However, maintaining ONWI's information capabilities in this work area is essential to the public acceptance process involved in the overall NWTS program.

5. Schedule - Quarterly oral presentations at ONI/ONWI offices and quarterly summary reports.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Review by ONI/ONWI public information staff and appropriate distribution of summary reports.

7. Budget - $110,000 per year for FY 82 and FY 83.

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1. Activity - State Consultation - Profile of Northeastern States

2. Objective - To prepare a profile of 10 states in the Northeast.

3. Proposed Scope - Inter/Face Associates, Inc. will prepare the profile which will include an analysis in depth of the social/legal/regulatory climate within the state. The analysis will delineate any trends which emerge from the profile data, and explain their implications for planning a high-level waste disposal site in the region. The 10 states to be profiled are Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Inter/Face will evaluate, verify, and update the information on a regular basis and provide consultation and advice for program planning.

4. Strategy - These profiles will provide a needed base of knowledge on the states' social/legal/regulatory climate from which to plan future consultation activities within the Northeastern region.

5. Schedule - Contract expected to start 9/1/81 and run through 9/30/82.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Evaluation of final profile and analysis by J. Mountain and appropriate transmittal of information to NPO/DOE.

7. Budget - $78,000

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1. Activity - Conference of State Radiation Control Directors

2. Objective - To provide for communications and state interactions counsel in selected states through national organization of State Radiation Control Directors (SRCD).

3. Proposed Scope - To provide an input mechanism to obtain counsel and assistance from the SRCD in planning and implementing state interactions and communicating with state and local officials and the technical and general public in states where program activities are under way.

4. Strategy - This grant will help utilize the knowledge and expertise of SRCD in developing and carrying out information activities such as workshops and briefings and work cooperatively with SRCD in tailoring information activities to the particular requirements of specific states.

5. Schedule - 10/11/81 Contract in place
   01/31/82 Lay out work plan with SRCD
   06/30/82 Evaluate activities under work plan
   09/30/82 Revise and update SRCD activities for participating states

6. Review Process/Reviewers - Work plan will depend on concerns and issues brought out in meeting with SRCD board and will involve ONI/NPO/DOE input and review where appropriate.

7. Budget - $50,000 per year for FY 82 and FY 83.

1. Activity - Waste Management Symposiums

2. Objective - To provide support for an annual waste management symposium at the University of Arizona.

3. Proposed Scope - This grant supports the University of Arizona's College of Engineering to solicit, coordinate, and [illegible]edit papers from authors, and print copies of proceedings for mailin[illegible] to attendees and filling subsequent orders.

4. Strategy - Assisting the University in sponsoring this annual symposium helps provide a forum and incentive for exchanging knowledge on technical and political issues in waste management.

5. Schedule - Contract in place by 1/31/82 and 1/31/83 for FY 82 and FY 83 respectively.

6. Review Process/Reviewers - ONI/ONWI staff members presenting papers at meeting go through appropriate internal channels for review of the papers.

7. Budget - $15,000 per year for FY 82 and FY 83.

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Mr. BREWER. Mr. Ottinger, I interpreted the intent of your question 17 to mean part of a coherent, synthesized, organized plan from general nuclear energy from a general nuclear energy point of view.

What you are citing is informational materials dealing with one single program element prepared by one of the program contractors who work on that program, the waste management program.

Mr. OTTINGER. That is a public information program dealing with nuclear issues, is it not? That is what we asked for.

Mr. BREWER. Yes, it is.

Mr. OTTINGER. Well, I am concerned that apparently there is an effort either to deceive the committee or cover up this activity in response to your questions in approaching me.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Ottinger, if there is an oversight on our part, I will be happy to redress it. I will, in fact, be happy to bring in all materials generated by the Battelle Office.

The intent of your question, as I understand it, was to net those elements which are part of a coherent, organized nuclear-energy public information plan. What we are talking about here in the Battelle work is a description of an individual element of a Federal program, in nuclear waste management.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. May I try to add to that?

Mr. OTTINGER. The Battelle document at the outset says, and I quote, "This report outlines the public information activities which were in progress and/or planned for the next 2 years through fiscal year 1983 by ONI/ONWI to support the emerging strategies of the NWTS program under the new administration." So it sounds like the same kind of promotional activities.

You sure addressed only the one aspect of the program, a very highly controversial one also, the waste program. And it exists to the tune of $1.5 million.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I am not sure whether I can shed much additional light on this because I am not aware of this letter from Battelle, and I know that Dr. Brewer is not aware of it, and consequently, I think we can both claim that if there is a coverup we are not part of it.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer was unaware?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Were you, Dr. Brewer?

Mr. BREWER. I am unaware of the letter you are referring to, Mr. Chairman. I am generally aware of the work that they have done in the past few years in preparing descriptive films of their program activities.

Mr. OTTINGER. Did you make a conscious decision, knowing that this was available not to provide it or did you just overlook it?

Mr. BREWER. I made no conscious decision to cover up or deceive this committee, Mr. Ottinger.

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Chairman, if I might, a subcommittee of the House Science and Technology Committee has also had a public hearing on this issue and we estimate that between our offices in providing documents to the committees we have spent over 100 man-hours collecting documents.

Over four large boxes of documents were delivered to one of the other committees and I believe we have spent over 100 man-hours

putting this documentation together and have made every effort to comply. I think sometimes——

Mr. OTTINGER. A $1.5 million contract wasn't significant enough to attract your notice? Is that what you are telling us?

Mr. ODLE. As I said, I think we have made a good-faith effort to comply. Since we arrived in January, this committee has asked us to submit information 73 different times. Seventy-three requests for information or requests to provide information for public hearings and in each of those 73 cases we have attempted to supply the subcommittee with what it has asked for.

It does take a lot of time and occasionally there are omissions.

Mr. OTTINGER. I guess we are doing our job, then. This Battelle program, in a memo from Hugh Kendrick, NE-35, Acting Director of Office of Plans and Analysis, nuclear reactor programs, to George W. Cunningham, Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy, dated September 10, 1980, "A credible public information program is generally recognized as one of the keys to better understanding and acceptance of nuclear power. At the present time, there is a $1.5 million public information program in the Office of Nuclear Waste Management and no funded public information in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs."

The purpose of this memo is to say, and I am now no longer quoting, we need equal time. Are you aware of that memorandum?

Mr. BREWER. I am reading the one dated September 10, 1980.

Mr. OTTINGER. September 10, 1980. It was signed by Mr. Werner, so I assume he was aware of it.

Mr. BREWER. I am reading it right now for the first time, Mr. Chairman.

[The memorandum referred to follows:]

SEP 10 1980

INFORMAL NOTE: NE-530:DPeabody:mds

TO: George M. Cunningham
Assistant Secretary for Nuclear Energy

FROM: Hugh Kendrick, NE-530

SUBJECT: Nuclear Public Information Activities

A credible public information program is generally recognized as one of the keys to better public understanding and acceptance of nuclear power. At the present time, there is a ~$1.5M/year public information program in the Office of Nuclear Waste Management and no funded public information program in the Office of Nuclear Reactor Programs.

The purpose of this memo is:

1. to request your approval for NE funds and personnel to be made available for a Public Information Program for Nuclear Reactor Programs; and

2. very briefly outline the nature, scope, and external NE interfaces for such a program.

Summary

- DOE Interfaces - concurrence and coordination with Public Affairs
- Funding Requirement - FY 1981 $600K
- Personnel - 2 fulltime professional/½ secretary
- Initial Scope - written material, audio visual, models support P.I. for ASME travel, press tours of nuclear facilities
- Implementation - Integrating Contractor and Subcontractors, NE staff

It should be noted that this would represent a minimum program which should be expanded in the future based on the size of public information programs in other program areas within DOE. For example, based on information received by Public Affairs from DOE Assistant Secretaries, the FY 1981 funding for Public Information Programs ranges from $400K (EV) to $6.8M (CS). DOE Public Affairs has a total budget of approximately $3.3M.

If you concur with the need for a public information program as outlined above we will work with Ralph Blackwell and Dave Leclaire on obtaining the personnel and funding to initiate such a program early in FY 1981.

Original signed by:
T. A. Werner

Hugh Kendrick, Acting Director
Office of Plans and Analysis
Nuclear Reactor Programs

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Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Werner, you are aware of this memo, I assume?

Mr. WERNER. I haven't looked at it for some time, but I worked for Hugh and signed a lot of his memos out.

Mr. OTTINGER. Were you responsible for putting together the documentation that was furnished to the committee in response to our request?

Mr. WERNER. I was one of the ones, yes, along with Mr. Anschutz and the Office of Public Affairs and so on.

Mr. OTTINGER. Did you make a conscious decision not to provide this even though your description certainly is——

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, it appears to be, again, in the form of a proposal. I would like to review this further and answer in more detail for the record, but the sense of the letter to Dr. Cunningham, my predecessor, is a proposal. Whether it was implemented or not, I do not know.

Mr. OTTINGER. Well, my point is that this certainly is described in terms of being a public information program to garner support and acceptance described as public understanding and acceptance of nuclear power. So it seems to be right on target of the kind of program that would have been included and should have been included in response to our question.

Mr. Werner, I would like to know how it came that it was excluded.

Mr. WERNER. If I could just comment on it, since I signed it. This is a memo seeking a mandate to develop a program. This is not a program proposal. We wanted to find out whether anyone was interested in our developing a program, and we got the answer, no.

Mr. OTTINGER. I understand that. But it describes the Battelle contract, which exists and which was not furnished to the committee and makes it quite clear that you thought of it as a public information program designed to promote better public understanding and acceptance.

Mr. WERNER. I believe we did, in one of the enclosures to the letter, have a list of the waste office public information documents.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, enclosure 6 of the letter to you dated November 17, 1981, signed by Secretary Odle and myself, enclosure 6 is a list of public information documents, 1980 to 1981, and you will find there the material cited from the Battelle office including a film entitled, "A Progress Report."

Another brochure is "How to Find Information on the NWTS Program," "Answers to Your Questions on Nuclear Waste Isolation," "Illustrated Mechanics of Nuclear Waste Isolation," and so on and so forth.

I believe our response to you covered the material that we discussed earlier that you thought had been an omission.

[The document referred to follows:]

Enclosure 6

Public Information Documents (1980-1981)
Nuclear Waste Management Programs

Spent Fuel and Radioactive Waste Inventories and Projections as of December 31, 1980, September 1981, DOE/NE-0017

The National Plan for Radioactive Waste Management, Working Draft 4 - January 1981, Vol. I and II

Nuclear Waste Management Program Summary Document FY 1981, March 1980, DOE/NE-0008

West Valley Annual Report to Congress for FY 1980, February 1981

West Valley Draft Environmental Impact Statement, DOE/EIS-0081D (Long-Term Management of Liquid High-Level Radioactive Wastes Stored at the Western New York Nuclear Service Center, West Valley), July 1981

An Introduction to the West Valley Demonstration Project, DOE/NE-0016, July 1981

Annual Status Report on the Uranium Mill Tailings Program, December 1980, DOE/NE-0011

Decommissioning Handbook

Fact Sheet on Uranium Mill Tailings

Managing Low-Level Radioactive Wastes - A Proposed Approach

The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management Program (brochure)

Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Act Report, DOE/NE-0015

Fact Sheets prepared for the Low-Level Waste Program:

The National Program for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management
The Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management System
What are Low-Level Radioactive Wastes?
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Treatment
Regulation of Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management
Siting a Low-Level Radioactive Waste Disposal Facility
Health Effects of Radiation
Radiation and Low-Level Waste
Incineration of Institutional Low-Level Radioactive Waste
Environmental Monitoring
Selected Bibliography for Low-Level Radioactive Waste Management
Managing Low-Level Radioactive Waste: A Summary of One Approach

2

Fact Sheets printed for the Waste Isolation Program:

"What are the waste products of a nuclear reactor?"
"Where are nuclear power wastes generated?"
"What is 'spent' nuclear fuel?"
"How much waste is there from nuclear power production?"
"Can nuclear wastes be transported safely?"
"Can nuclear wastes be isolated beneath the oceans?"
"What might a nuclear waste repository look like?"
"Can nuclear wastes be launched into space?"

National Waste Terminal Storage Program, Current Activities and General Background, 1980

How to Find Information on the NWTS Program (brochure)

Answers to Your Questions on Nuclear Waste Isolation (brochure)

Illustrated Mechanics of Nuclear Waste Isolation (brochure)

Film: "A Progress Report"

NWTS Reports:

ONWI-96, NWTS Wastes Package Program Plan: Vols I and II

ONWI-191, Projected Costs for Deep Geologic Repositories for Spent Fuel Disposal

ONWI-212, Annual Proceedings of the National Waste Terminal Storage Information Meeting

ONWI-9(2), Technical Progress Report for the Quarter

Nuclear Waste Isolation Activities Report

DOE/NWTS-33(2), NWTS Program Criteria for Mined Geologic Disposal of Nuclear Waste

ONWI-93, The Economics of Mined Geologic Repositories

ONWI-124, Logistics Characterization for Regional Spent Fuel Repositories Concept

ONWI-13, Estimated Environmental Effects of Deep Drilling

ONWI-105, Estimated Environmental Effects of Geologic and Geophysical Exploratory Activities

DOE/EIS-0046F, Management of Commercially Generated Radioactive Waste, (Vol 1 of 3)

3

Spent Fuel Storage Fact Book, April 1980

Spent Fuel Storage Capacity in New Reactors, December 1979, DOE/SR-SF-2003

Spent LWR Fuel Storage Costs Reracking, AR Basins, and AFR Basins, January 1980, DOE/SR-SF-2002

Reracking to Increase Spent Fuel Storage Capacity, May 1980

Spent Nuclear Fuel - A Comparison of At-Reactor Basin Storage and Away-From-Reactor Storage, July 1980, DOE/NE-0010

Spent Fuel Storage Requirements - The Need for Away-From-Reactor Storage, January 1980, DOE/NE-0002

Department of Energy Study on Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage, March 1980, DOE/SR-0004

Spent Fuel Storage Requirements, March 1980, DOE/SR-0007

Department of Energy Report on Fee for Spent Nuclear Fuel Storage and Disposal Services, October 1980, DOE/SR-0006

Report on Discussions With Owners of Potential Spent Fuel Storage Facility, January 1981, DOE/SR-0008

DOE/EIS-0015, Final Environmental Impact Statement, U.S. Spent Fuel Policy, Vol. I - V, May 1980

A Nuclear Waste Primer, League of Women Voters Education Fund

Uranium Resource Assessment

Statistical Data of the Uranium Industry 1980 (annual report)

Survey of U.S. Marketing Activity, 1980 (annual report)

Uranium Industry Seminar Proceedings, October 22, 23, 1980 (annual report)

Uranium Exploration Expenditures 1980 (annual report)

Assessment Report on Uranium in the U.S.A., October 1980 (one-time report)

Uranium Enrichment

U.S. Gas Centrifuge Program for Uranium Enrichment Revision to June 1981

Uranium Enrichment Strategy Study, October 1980

Uranium Enrichment Annual Report 1980

U.S. Pricing of Uranium Enrichment Services (Published 1980, revised 1981)

4

U.S. Enrichment News - March 1980
November 1980
September 1981

Portsmouth Area Centrifuge Project, 1981

Project Data for GCEP, 1980, 1981

In addition, we have approximately 700 one-time only technical programmatic reports published over the last 2 years (mostly related to NURE contracts and subcontracts), but we don't believe they should be categorized as public information documents.

Reactors

Nuclear Proliferation and Civilian Nuclear Power: Report of the Non-proliferation Alternative Systems Assessment Program (NASAP) NE-0001

Nonproliferation Alternative Systems Assessment Program (NASAP): Preliminary Safety and Environmental Information Document

Fission Energy Program of the U.S. Department of Energy, FY 1981. ("Gold Book"), DOE/NE-0006

U.S. Central Station Nuclear Electric Generating Units: Significant Milestones (issued quarterly), DOE/NE-0030/3

Update: Nuclear Power Program Information and Data, May/June, 1981

Nuclear Power from Fission Reactors, An Introduction

Mr. OTTINGER. That was there, but the answer to the question that we asked about public information programs available was that there were none.

Mr. WERNER. It is my understanding or it is my opinion that this does not constitute a plan as I said. It was seeking——

Mr. OTTINGER. Not the memo, but the Battelle contract.

Mr. WERNER. Excuse me, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OTTINGER. That is what I am concerned about.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. With respect to the memo, there is another point which you might want to take into account, and that is this memo that you are showing us, the one from Kendrick to Cunningham, was in fact included in our own enclosure 5 and there was clearly again no attempt here to hold it back. It was a conscious decision that we did not think this constituted a plan.

Mr. OTTINGER. The question is that being included in the information in enclosure 5, how you ended up informing us that there were no other public information programs within the Department and, indeed when you came to my office, Dr. Brewer and Mr. Odle, I guess you were there as well representing to me that there were no public information programs.

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Chairman, speaking of 1980, in 1980, the Office of Public Affairs spent $247,000 on publications promoting conservation and solar energy. In 1980, the Department spent $15,000 on nuclear publications.

Mr. OTTINGER. We have been around that robin. I don't dispute that. As you know, I just think that you are comparing apples and oranges.

Mr. ODLE. In the area of films, for example, $422,000 in conservation and solar and only $15,000 in nuclear. So there has been a tremendous imbalance and tremendous bias that still continues with us today and I think one thing we might be criticized for properly is not acting speedily enough to restore a balance.

Mr. OTTINGER. I understand your point. I don't think this answers the question because I am concerned that there were no such programs, that there were no films, I think at the meeting that we had in my office.

As far as the specific question, the answer was none, and I am just concerned about the effect of that.

Mr. ODLE. Our present plan, sir, in fiscal year 1982, was to spend $1,000 in distributing nuclear films, and $59,000 distributing films on conservation renewable.

Mr. OTTINGER. Is the Battelle contract still in force?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, it is still in force.

Mr. OTTINGER. So those figures you cited are not accurate?

Mr. ODLE. All of those numbers, sir, are from the Office of Public Affairs and expenditures by the Office of Public Affairs.

Mr. OTTINGER. The others don't count?

Mr. ODLE. They do, but if we are going to talk about the expenditures of the Assistant Secretary of Nuclear, we have to rack up the Economic Regulatory Administration, Assistant Secretary, Fossil. Dr. Brewer's office is one of eight Assistant Secretaries' offices, all of whom are there by statute to administer various forms of energy and also to provide information with them.

Mr. OTTINGER. I recognize counsel at this point.

Mr. SCHOOLER. Two brief questions, since Mr. Odle brought up the amount of money to be spent on films. According to the contract, you intend to spend $25,000 per year to distribute a film called "Nuclear Waste Isolation, A Progress Report."

Do you intend to spend that $25,000 on distributing that film?

Mr. BREWER. Yes.

Mr. SCHOOLER. There is another film entitled "Deep Underground, a Film About Mining for Geologic Disposal of Nuclear Waste." According to the schedule here, $40,000 is allocated for fiscal year 1982 to produce that film. Do you intend to spend that $40,000 as well?

Mr. BREWER. I will have to answer for the record.

Mr. SCHOOLER. It is conceivable that the $40,000 budgeted will be spent on the production of that film?

Mr. BREWER. Anything is conceivable.

Mr. SCHOOLER. I just didn't want to be misled by the statement that there will only be $1,000 spent on films. You may spend in addition to that $1,000 other funds on films dealing with nuclear questions, you may? And you will provide for the record whether or not that $40,000 will be spent?

Mr. BREWER. Yes.

[The following response was received:]

The film entitled, "Deep Underground, a Film About Mining for Geologic Disposal of Nuclear Waste," is an example of a proposed project by Battelle. To date, this

proposal has not progressed beyond a very preliminary, conceptual stage. Since it has not been approved for implementation, there are no plans at this time for its production.

Mr. OTTINGER. Now, to pursue the funding question, we inquired of the Appropriations Committee and I know our own committee has had no request for the kind of program that is being considered according to your testimony and described in these hearings.

Do you intend to ask for an authorization from this committee and an appropriation to fund this activity if you decide to go forward?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, in the view of the Office of Management and Budget, there should be no single line item in the nuclear budget to display that explicitly. These funds or these expenditures which we have in mind of a couple of million dollars, perhaps, shall be spent through the program elements, so if it has to do with waste management, it will be funded by the Waste Management Division.

If it is breeder it will be spent by the Breeder Division for developing factual material.

Mr. OTTINGER. There are those in Congress that feel that some of those programs have been unfairly deprived. As you know, I am not one of them. Do you plan to take money from the research programs and use them for these purposes?

Mr. BREWER. I haven't defined the exact nature of the plan yet, Mr. Ottinger.

Mr. OTTINGER. But if it goes forward, you indicated in my office that you intended to have some kind of program, your intent is to fund it out of existing funds that were appropriated for various research programs?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, sir.

Public Law 95-91, the DOE enabling legislation, requires us to have public information programs for fossil, nuclear, solar, and conservation.

Mr. OTTINGER. Are you going to be telling us in the Appropriation Committee what it is you intend to spend for these purposes?

Mr. BREWER. When we come up before the appropriations and authorization committees this coming spring, I am sure that will be one of the subjects.

Mr. OTTINGER. OMB Director Stockman has written to the committee and I quote,

OMB has not provided the Department of Energy with any specific authorization to conduct a public information program on nuclear energy. If such an expansion is proposed, we will review it carefully.

[The letter referred to follows:]

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

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DEC

Honorable Richard L. Ottinger
Chairman, Subcommittee on Energy
Conservation and Power of the
Committee on Energy and Commerce
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This is in response to your letter of October 14, 1981, about public information activities.

Federal agencies have a responsibility to keep the public accurately informed about Federal programs and activities. In carrying out their legitimate public information activities, agencies are responsible for assuring that Federal information resources are efficiently and effectively managed.

We have not issued any policies specifically directed toward public information programs. However, we have issued several policies which may be applicable to public information programs in certain instances. For example, OMB Circular No. A-3 requires OMB to review and approve the use of appropriations for the printing of journals, magazines, periodicals, and similar publications. OMB Circular A-114 establishes policies and procedures for the management of Federal audiovisual activities. To assure that agencies were complying with these policies, and to eliminate unnecessary Federal spending on Government periodicals, pamphlets, and audiovisual products, we recently issued OMB Bulletin No. 81-16. This bulletin requires each agency to review all existing periodicals, pamphlets, and audiovisual products and to establish a management control system to govern the development of new information products. Copies of these policies are enclosed for your information. We also are taking steps to improve the total range of Federal information management activities, as required by the recently enacted Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980.

While we believe that agencies have a responsibility to manage their public information programs effectively and efficiently, we do not believe a separate line item in the budget is appropriate. Information activities of the Federal government should be evaluated in the context of the programs they support. Reviewing an agency's information activities independently of the related programmatic issues could inhibit our ability to determine whether such activities are justified.

Best Available Copy

OMB has not provided the Department of Energy with any specific authorization to conduct a public information program on nuclear energy. If such an expansion is proposed we will review it carefully. In the meantime, we have checked our files and found no documents pertaining to any communications between OMB and DOE relating to public information programs.

You also asked us to identify any programs in which Federal agencies use the private sector to arrange public appearances for Federal officials or to teach Federal employees public presentation skills. It is possible that some Federal training programs involve courses on oral communications skills which would be useful in a public presentation. However, we are not aware of any programs specifically directed to the issue you raise. We have asked the Office of Personnel Management to explore this matter further and respond directly to you.

I hope that you will find this information useful.

Sincerely,

David A. Stockman

David A. Stockman
Director

Enclosures

Mr. OTTINGER. Do you intend to go to OMB with the specifics of your program and get their approval?

Mr. BREWER. We are required to go through OMB to get our budget approved to go before Congress. That is a matter of routine.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Odle, do you think that such public information programs should be funded out of program budgets as Dr. Brewer indicated or should they be funded out of administrative budgets, particularly those administered by your office?

Mr. ODLE. I think the larger question, sir, is whether or not there is a specific center of focus for public information programs developed in the Program Assistant Secretary's offices and that does exist in the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Public Affairs, in accordance with the recent OMB directive, must make clear what it proposes to do with the OMB as well.

So, I think the issue of whether it is funded is less important than how it is done, how it is coordinated and how it is cleared, so that we can bring about that balanced program that we all want.

I might just point out that in the area of public affairs in 1980, in the last full year of the last administration they were spending at a rate of $5,429,000 a year. In the first full year of this administration, we proposed to spend at the rate of $2,816,000 a year.

So, the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Consumer Affairs the numbers there are $1,436,000 in 1980 and $493,000 today. So these two offices are not scaling up to promote our favorite projects or our favorite sources of energy or our technologies as opposed to their technologies.

These two offices are reducing their spending levels in real dollars. And, in fact, in the Office of Public Affairs, when I took over that shop, I found 80-some people. Today, there are 40-some people. So both in the area of the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of

Consumer Affairs, in terms of people and in terms of spending levels, we have cut way back.

What we do seek to try to do is to coordinate the public information that is provided by all the Assistant Secretaries internally within the Department and with the OMB.

Mr. OTTINGER. The answer to my question is you don't care whether the money comes through administrative funds or program funds?

Mr. ODLE. I think it is inevitable, sir, that in the large Federal agency program dollars will be used for these purposes. It always has been the case and I suspect it always will be in one form or another. The important point, I think, is that we keep the spending levels reasonable and down as far as we can, which we have tried to do and, B, that it be coordinated so that no one energy source ends up getting promoted at the expense of another which was the case in the last administration and is something we are determined to correct.

Mr. OTTINGER. I am not here to defend the last administration. I was highly critical of many of their activities though, just for the record, I will tell you that I think the cutbacks in the public information area on what people can do to help themselves and save energy in these renewable energy resources are not salutory.

I would like to see a good deal more done rather than less, but I don't think there is anybody available in the private sector to do that with respect to nuclear energy, but I will just note that for the record.

Mr. ODLE. Well, we have currently 46 publications available on renewable resources and 19 on conservation. So there is no dearth of information available.

Mr. OTTINGER. Well, there is, as you indicate, a substantial cutback. Dr. Brewer, let's get into the elements of this plan. I understand it is not finished, and I don't know what your new document says. This memorandum which is the only thing that we have, the September 24 memorandum, suggests that you place articles in newspapers and magazines such as Reader's Digest, Parade, and others, under your signature.

They suggest spending $100,000 for outsiders to write the articles. Can you explain why outside writers are necessary?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, first of all, again, this is a predecisional proposal. Second, I have almost a compulsive fetish for writing my own material, and it would be unconscionable for me to allow others to do it.

I don't even let my staff write my public statements.

Mr. OTTINGER. What I am going to seek to ascertain in these next questions is what elements of this proposal you think are proper and what you don't, because there are some of them we would just as soon not see and this is one of them that we are pleased that you are going to be doing your own speeches.

Does that go for the rest of the Department as well, the Surgeon General and other people for whom these speeches are designed to be written according to the proposal to you?

Mr. ODLE. To the extent that speeches are written for the Departmental officials they are written in the Office of Public Affairs

with 40-some individuals opposed to 80 a few months ago, there are a lot fewer speeches being written.

Mr. OTTINGER. So, you think the answer to that is that we contract out for greater money to outside people and fire the people inside Government?

Mr. ODLE. No, sir, we are not really contracting out. We are just doing a lot less. But we have stopped some things. We stopped the grants and some of the contracts. Last year the Department funded the Solar Chariot and it funded a grant to convicts in the Vienna, Va., prison so that they could learn to produce alcohol fuel.

Mr. OTTINGER. I am asking about the propriety of paying something like $100,000 to have outside people write speeches for members of the Department.

Mr. ODLE. Well, I think it is precisely that kind of thing that we have tried to cut back that was being done in the Officer of Consumer Affairs, for example.

Mr. OTTINGER. So you would not endorse this recommendation? We will not expect to see as a part of the plan a big contract to have outside people write speeches?

Mr. ODLE. As Dr. Brewer indicated, that plan is a staff recommendation. It is being reviewed now. My people, as I can tell from the memorandum, had some criticism of it. No part of it is final. When we get something put together we will be glad to review it with you.

Mr. OTTINGER. But you are not prepared to disown having contracts with outside people to write speeches?

Mr. ODLE. I wouldn't want to say categorically that you don't use outside contractors on any occasion. I think it is highly unlikely.

Mr. OTTINGER. To write speeches?

Mr. ODLE. I think it is highly unlikely we will use outside contractors to write speeches. I think the Department of Energy might do better if it gave fewer speeches.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Anschutz, in your memo you state that, "Preliminary inquiries have shown that the cost for a 5-day session of media training is about $1,600 to $2,000 per person." That is one of the activities that you recommend. What inquiries did you make with respect to arriving at that $1,600 to $2,000 figure?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. That figure was given to me by somebody in that list of 17 meetings that I had some place along the way. I did not discuss it with any of the groups that actually provide that service.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer, Mr. Odle, do you approve of the idea of sending 20 or more nuclear officials at a cost of $40,000 on any immediate training courses as a part of the memorandum proposal?

Mr. BREWER. What page of the memorandum are you on, Mr. Chairman?

Mr. OTTINGER. Page 16, in the middle of the page.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, while I myself may be reluctant to seek coaching on communication skills I would not go so far as to say that it is an inappropriate expenditure. Many of the people in the Department of Energy are technologists who at the same time have to speak publicly on policy matters and many of them have no skills in communication, yet they have to speak publicly on their areas.

So I would be reluctant to say it is an inappropriate expenditure of public funds. When they are managing programs which are multi-billion-dollar programs, I would not classify it as an inappropriate expenditure.

Mr. OTTINGER. Mr. Odle, the memorandum recommends hiring agencies at a cost of $100,000 to arrange TV and radio appearances for DOE nuclear officials. Is this a function which is generally done in-house? Is your office capable of making such arrangements?

Mr. BREWER. May I answer that, Mr. Ottinger?

Mr. OTTINGER. Surely.

Mr. BREWER. I don't believe there is any need for paying a booking agent. We get many requests or invitations for speeches and papers monthly and we simply can't keep up with it.

Mr. OTTINGER. There are a number of cases in which it is indicated that as a part of this plan, you would accept donations from the industry to perform various functions and this is one of them.

On that same page 16, it says AIF has indicated its willingness at no cost to help identify and make arrangements for appearances. Do you think that is an appropriate thing for the Department to do in carrying out this impartial program?

Mr. BREWER. Again, I would have to say, Mr. Chairman, this comes under the category of a burst of enthusiasm.

Mr. OTTINGER. So, you would not think that it would be appropriate, there was also talk in the memo about distributing industry materials.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, we routinely talk to people at AIF, the American Nuclear Society and so on, and it very well might be that they would invite us to make a speech at the next convention which they have and we do.

Mr. OTTINGER. We are talking about something beyond that. We are talking about using them as a booking agent at no cost for making your speeches. I assume you are not going to do the same thing with the Union of Concerned Scientists. At least it isn't indicated in this memo.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, again we have no need for a broker to make our speaking arrangements for us. We are flooded with invitations.

Mr. OTTINGER. Do you think it is appropriate for the Department to use public funds to distribute literature that is prepared by the nuclear industry, AIF, or any of the other organizations mentioned here?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, we intend to generate our own materials and I know of no case where we have used public funds to distribute AIF, ANEC, or ANS documents or materials.

Mr. OTTINGER. You would not consider that part of the plan that you would approve?

Mr. BREWER. I would not only not consider it part of the plan, but I would consider it unnecessary. They can distribute their own materials.

Mr. OTTINGER. The program that was proposed to you seems to be topheavy with consultants overall. For instance, it is proposed that $100,000 be spent on contractors to help make arrangements to meet with State and local government officials.

What would these contractors do? Do you think that is an appropriate part of the program?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Anschutz or Mr. Werner?

Mr. WERNER. I believe the use of contractors is appropriate and it isn't topheavy or unusual when compared to what has been done over the last few years across the board in the Department.

I think there were many contractors used and appropriately so in conservation, solar, and so on. We would intend to follow like practices.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer, in response to one of my questions, you stated that Mr. Mark Mills, a representative of SE-2 also suggested working under contract directly with DOE to assist in writing public information materials. Can you tell me the status and how you view that proposal?

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Chairman, we have no contract with Mr. Mills. One does not exist.

Mr. OTTINGER. Is there a proposed contract?

Mr. BREWER. There may be a contract in the future. Again, we are in a predecisional mode.

Mr. OTTINGER. Does there exist a document with a proposal?

Mr. BREWER. I will have to answer for the record, Mr. Chairman.

[The following response was received:]

At this time, the Department of Energy has neither a contract with nor a proposed contract from Mr. Mark Mills to assist in Departmental public information activities.

Mr. OTTINGER. Are any other witnesses aware of such a document?

Mr. BREWER. Such as a proposal from Mr. Mills?

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I don't think there is a proposal, no.

Mr. OTTINGER. A proposal either from or to Mr. Mills?

Mr. Werner?

Mr. WERNER. No, I have not solicited a proposal nor has Mr. Mills submitted a proposal. I thought it was a two-way question. I have not received a proposal from Mr. Mills.

Mr. OTTINGER. Dr. Brewer, are you aware of any such proposal?

Mr. BREWER. No, sir.

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Chairman, I just might point out that there is certainly ample precedent for this enthusiasm that is displayed in this memorandum. In 1979, the Office of Consumer Affairs spent over $2 million on grants and contracts for solar and renewable projects, many of which never saw a product realized or from which very little, if anything, was gained. As I read this memorandum which, again, is just a proposal to Dr. Brewer, it doesn't envision anything nearly as elaborate as what has been done in the Department.

Mr. OTTINGER. I don't know if those contracts were solicited on a sole-source basis or what they were to do, but it seems to me irrelevant. Even if they made mistakes in the past, that doesn't justify mistakes made here.

Mr. ODLE. Sir, our analysis shows that in the last year most of the awards and contracts in the Office of Consumer Affairs were on a sole-source basis.

Mr. SCHOOLER. Dr. Brewer, just to assist you here, I notice that there seem to be at least some people from your office in attendance here.

I have seen some people come up to the desk. Just so we can clear up this question now, would there by anyone in our office other than yourself who might be aware of this proposal for a consulting contract with Mr. Mills that you could consult with now so that you could answer the question?

I want to give you an opportunity.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. Let me add one thing to what I said earlier about that. There have been discussions with Mr. Mills, but I don't think there is a written document, a proposal.

Mr. BREWER. I have just consulted with Mr. Thereault, who is sitting behind me, and Mrs. Denny and Mr. Kurgan and they indicate that they know of no such document.

Mr. SCHOOLER. Let me also clear for the record, if there were a contract, let's say, to provide certain services in developing the public information program, would you consider it an appropriate type of contract to put out on a competitive basis?

Mr. BREWER. That is a conjectural question. You are asking me to comment on something that I know not what the scope is. What would the work entail? What would be the product?

Mr. SCHOOLER. Thank you.

Mr. OTTINGER. I express my continuing concern since we did have information that there was a proposal in existence from Mr. Mills for a $250,000 consulting contract. If you have any information on that we will have the record open.

We would like to have any information that anyone in your organization may have with respect to that.

We are concerned because there are procurement laws that would apply to this kind of an effort. I had no idea that they were violated in the past with respect to other programs. My concern is that they not be violated with respect to this program.

Mr. Warner has several questions.

Mr. WARNER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Brewer, concerning the Batelle contract under the nuclear waste program for public information, has that program been useful in your efforts to provide liaison with State and local governments in the development of a national policy on nuclear waste?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, in my opinion it has. As you know, most of the effort in the waste management program in addition to a technical effort is one involving coordination and communication with State and local communities the Governors' offices, the mayor's office, et cetera, and these materials have been useful in describing the overall waste management program and schedule and the importance of getting on with the solution.

Mr. WARNER. Would a restriction on your public information activities hamper your efforts, to continue, to provide timely responses, to inquiries from the general public, State and local governments, as well as other interested persons concerning such issues as nuclear waste policy, research and development on the Three Mile Island cleanup and other specific project-related efforts within the nuclear energy area?

Mr. BREWER. Yes, it would. I, in fact—as I said before, we have an obligation under the law, to disseminate information on the things that we are doing and expending public funds for; to do otherwise is irresponsible and illegal.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Odle, are you aware of a proposed publication in your Office of Consumer Affairs known as Energy and the Elderly?

Mr. ODLE. I am, Mr. Warner. I haven't focused on it recently. It, I believe, was to have been a—published in connection, I think, with the Energy Consumer.

Mr. WARNER. That is correct.

Are you aware of the contributors and/or content of that proposed publication?

Mr. ODLE. Excuse me just for a moment.

I have not reviewed it recently. I believe we did have some objections as to the content. It strikes me that there were—again, there was an advancement of one energy source and criticisms of others, and I believe that for that reason it was not published.

Mr. WARNER. Are you aware of whether any of the contributors were or are registered lobbyists for various organizations?

Mr. ODLE. Yes. They were associated with an organization representing retired persons, the Americans Association of Retired Persons.

Mr. WARNER. Are you aware of whether the proposed publication was solicited by the Office of Consumer Affairs, and if so, was it a sole-source contract?

Mr. ODLE. Excuse me.

May we supply that for the record?

Mr. WARNER. Certainly.

Are you aware of whether any DOE funds were expended in fulfillment of any such contract?

Mr. ODLE. I am not. We will supply that for the record.

Mr. WARNER. Would you also submit any drafts of that publication for the record?

Mr. ODLE. Yes.

[The following response was received:]

The contract referred to resulted from an unsolicited proposal and was a sole source contract in the amount of about $9,150.

While DOE did not print the publication for the reasons Mr. Odle stated, the subcommittee reproduced a final draft of the publication as Committee Print 97-T.

Mr. WARNER. Dr. Brewer, in terms of your consultations with various members of the scientific community on the issues related to public information on nuclear energy, what have been the general comments of the members of the scientific community on the quality and the quantity of public information on nuclear power?

Mr. BREWER. Their input was largely that the quality of the nuclear debate is deficient. We see daily frightening stories such as the one I quoted in my opening statement. Their general view is that in the past 5 years, the tilt has been away from nuclear. Nuclear is the last resort, acknowledging, of course, that in the early days, from 1946 to 1975, the tilt was the other way.

But as Mr. Ottinger has pointed out, nothing is served by repeating past mistakes.

Mr. WARNER. Thank you.

Mr. OTTINGER. In examining this question, Dr. Brewer, did you do any research into what is presently being spent by the industry on public relations?

Mr. BREWER. I personally didn't, Mr. Ottinger. Let me ask my staff.

Mr. ANSCHUTZ. I have heard numbers, but I wouldn't want to quote them.

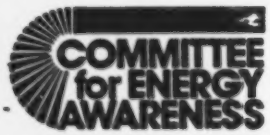
Mr. BREWER. We could try to get that and provide it for you.

Mr. OTTINGER. Our information is over $10 million goes into public information annually by groups that you cited consulting and having been a part of this program and the tentative program.

The Atomic Industrial Forum spends $2 to $2½ million per year. The Edison Electric Institute, over $5 million per year for public affairs.

The Committee for Energy Awareness, the utilities assessment has been about $5 million annually. That is a pretty substantial effort on behalf of the industry.

[The following document was submitted for the record:]



Suite 609 • 1111 19th Street, N.W. • Washington, D.C. 20036 • (202) 296-1304

1981 Program Overview

The Committee for Energy Awareness (CEA) is a national communications program by America's electric energy industry. Its purpose is to promote greater public understanding and appreciation of energy issues in general and nuclear power in particular.

Through mass media and special audience outreach and the development and distribution of resource materials, CEA is embarked on an aggressive effort to reach opinion leaders and the public with the clear message that America must develop all existing domestic energy sources. Our goal is public acceptance of nuclear power, so that it may continue to fill it's essential role in providing enough energy for a strong economy, full employment and a clean environment.

CEA projects are implemented by consultants and contractors under the management of a full-time staff of public information specialists. Some of the major activities for 1981 include:

MASS MEDIA OUTREACH:

- Conduct media tours to major cities by independent scientists, celebrities and others outside the industry to discuss radiation, nuclear power and related issues.
- Produce television news spots and public affairs programs on energy issues for distribution to local and cable outlets.
- Conduct special briefings for and maintain contact with network radio and television producers.
- Provide a free radio actuality service, feeding daily energy news stories to the nation's top media markets.
- Encourage prominent energy experts to author material suitable for placement in major publications.
- Monitor editorials and news stories of major publications and respond, when appropriate, through independent scientists.
- Produce and place radio and television commercials and print advertisements emphasizing the safety of nuclear energy and the pressing need to continue its development.

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Program Overview - 2

SPECIAL AUDIENCE OUTREACH:

- Place prominent energy speakers before important special audiences such as labor, women, minority and the religious community.
- Conduct opinion polling of special audiences to determine concerns and message strategy.
- Conduct editorial roundtables for key labor and religious editors and an energy seminar for free-lance writers.
- Support citizen advocacy groups by encouraging regional and local activities and provide materials and selected services.
- Sponsor a national leadership conference for energy advocate group leaders.
- Promote women in energy careers before media, civic organizations and college audiences.
- Conduct energy policy and ethics seminars for business, civic and religious communities.
- Foster support of nuclear energy by prominent literary, political and opinion leaders.

MATERIALS PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION:

- Publish monthly newsletter, Energy Upbeat, for energy advocates.
- Provide pro-nuclear speech material for chief executives of Fortune 500 corporations and major associations.
- Produce and distribute a booklet for physicians and patients on the effects of radiation on the unborn child.
- Produce and distribute edited transcripts on energy, ethics and religious values to religious groups and other organizations.
- Monitor nuclear initiatives and activities in state legislatures.
- Produce and distribute a nuclear information pamphlet for minority audiences.
- Produce a film on jobs and energy for the 1981 centennial of organized labor.
- Distribute the film, "A Play Half Written -- The Energy Adventure" to appropriate audiences.
- Distribute a new film addressing radiation issues.

Best Available Copy

Mr. OTTINGER. Here is a full page ad that says it is paid for by America's electric energy companies. You were with one of those organizations. It says "President Reagan says one of the best potential sources of new electrical energy supplies in the coming decade is nuclear power. Nuclear power has become entangled in the morass of regulations and causing economic uncertainty." That didn't cost the taxpayers a cent.

Why do you need to supplement that kind of effort?

Mr. BREWER. The figures you cited, Mr. Ottinger, are, however, small compared to the public expenditures of around $200 million in fiscal year 1980 for public information in the area of conservation and renewable resources.

Mr. OTTINGER. The whole budget for 1983 in conservation is somewhere between $19 and $22 million, as I understand it. As I understand it, the budget for solar is going to be something in the area of $79 million. At the present time the figures you cite I think are bigger than the 1982 figures.

So whatever went on before, it sure isn't going on now. Nuclear is $1.4 billion.

Mr. ODLE. Mr. Chairman, the Energy Extension Service, $25 million in 1980——

Mr. OTTINGER. That is being eliminated.

Mr. ODLE. It is spending $9.6 million in 1982.

Mr. OTTINGER. That is not for public relations effort. That is to instruct various people on how to perform conservation activities. This gets us back to the differences in genre on what is done under the program and what is proposed by the nuclear energy.

Mr. ODLE. National Solar Heating and Cooling Information Center, $5 million in 1982. SERI in Golden, $2.2 million. The President's Clearinghouse for Community Energy Efficiency, $1 million in 1981.

Mr. OTTINGER. I think that is splendid. It is a shame the Department is cutting it out because that is needed by people not only to protect them in the marketplace, because you can't have them operating in the marketplace if they don't have information, and there is no industry distributing that information.

It helps us get off imported oil in a more significant manner than nuclear energy can. Here you have a situation where the industry has a very large program. Certainly that addresses some of the questions that you raise, Dr. Brewer. It says nuclear energy is used to produce electricity. It says it is the best way. One has to wonder why the nuclear industry can't take care of its own promotional activities, what does it need taxpayer dollars for?

Mr. BREWER. Again, Mr. Chairman, we are not into a promotional mode in this program that we are formulating. We are merely trying to provide the minimum necessary public understanding of an energy option which is here now at 12 percent electricity contribution, and it is going to grow in the future and a fair fraction of the public is terrified of it.

Mr. ODLE. Forty-four percent of people polled did not know that nuclear energy can be used to generate electricity.

Mr. OTTINGER. I indicated the ads by the industry that address that directly.

Best Available Copy

Mr. ODLE. I think if the U.S. Government is providing basic information on fossil and solar that it has an obligation to say here is what nuclear energy is. Fifty-two percent of those questioned had the impression that nuclear generators can explode like an atomic bomb.

I think we need to let them know it is safer living next to a nuclear plant than flying an airplane. We can point out some basic facts.

Mr. OTTINGER. I think that the extent, if it is decided to pursue a program, that it is a biased and unbalanced one, you are going to do more to generate concerns than to give people confidence, because it will be subject to attack not just by me and Congress, but perhaps by the committee to whom you presented the program before, and it is sure to be attacked by those organizations that are excluded from the formulation of your program.

If there is to be a program, I am very concerned that it be an accurate program, that it be an unbiased program, that it have input, and I would think it would be to your advantage to know what the criticisms are going to be in advance and take those into account.

People who are critical or concerned about the issues, should also be involved in any planning. I hope that it is not going to be developed in secret meetings between the Department and the industry, and I hope you aren't going to be employing a whole bunch of consultants to do thing that are supposed to be done by the Department. And those, I think, are very real concerns, and I don't say that it is inappropriate to put out any information with respect to nuclear options, but I am very concerned about the indications that come forth from the memoranda, which is the only thing that we have with respect to this program, and I hope those avenues will not be pursued.

We would like to have your new plan as soon as—your new draft proposal of a plan. Is that available here today?

Mr. BREWER. It is not available in this room, Mr. Chairman. As I say, we are still working on it. Mr. Odle and I are collaborating on it and I think we should have a finished product before the fiscal year 1983 congressional season.

Mr. OTTINGER. Well, as you can tell, we are interested in this subject and hope to be kept fully informed. As I indicated, I hope some changes will be made in a very fundamental manner from the memorandum that was sent to you originally and we thank you for your time and interest in these hearings.

Mr. BREWER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ODLE. Thank you.

Mr. OTTINGER. The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:10 p.m., the subcommittee adjourned.]

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